TRANSPORTATION AND DISABLED PERSONS:

A Canadian Profile

Prepared for the
Transportation Development Centre

by TransVision Consultants Ltd

March 1987

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by T. E. Geehan and R. R. Geehan
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17. Abstract

A number of studies have been conducted since 1979 to provide estimates of the number of the disabled persons in Canada, the most significant of which is the Canadian Health and Disability Survey which was conducted as a supplement of the Labour Force Survey by Statistics Canada in October 1983 and June 1984. Another survey, conducted as a follow-up to the 1986 Census, the Health and Activity Limitation Survey, offers the promise of extensive information on disabled persons in Canada. Another recent survey, the Transportation Survey of Special Care Facilities, is also described.

In this report, a review and consolidation of the various surveys of the incidence of disabled persons in the Canadian population is provided. A review of the numbers, nature and causes of disability, and the education, employment, income and travelling habits and needs of disabled Canadians is provided. Comparisons are made to other countries. Impacts on transportation research and development are outlined. Finally, recommendations for future database development are presented.

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17. Résumé

Depuis 1979, un certain nombre d'études ont été faites visant à recenser approximativement le nombre de Canadiens souffrant de mobilité réduite. Il y a eu surtout l'Enquête sur la santé et l'incapacité au Canada, supplément à l'Enquête sur la population active faite par Statistique Canada en octobre 1983 et juin 1984, et enfin l'Enquête sur la santé et les limitations de l'activité, faite à la suite du Recensement de 1986 et qui promet d'être riche en informations sur la population handicapée du Canada. Une troisième étude, plus récente, est également décrite; il s'agit de l'Enquête sur les moyens de transport accessibles aux établissements de soins spéciaux.

Le présent rapport fait la synthèse de ces études et met en évidence les principales caractéristiques de la population handicapée du Canada : population, nature et cause des handicaps, niveau d'éducation, occupation, revenus, habitudes de déplacement et besoins. Il établit une comparaison avec d'autres pays, souligne l'impact sur les besoins de recherche et développement dans les transports et formule des recommandations concernant l'élaboration des bases de données à l'avenir.

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Preface

This report, "Transportation and Disabled Persons: A Canadian Profile" is a summary of what is currently known about the disabled population in Canada and their transportation characteristics. It is a reference document which presents and analyzes all currently-available information.

The summary of the report is a stand-alone document designed for wide distribution and relies heavily on charts and graphs to present the information. The information presented in the summary is the best available on transportation and disabled persons.

The overall report focuses on Statistics Canada surveys. In 1981, Statistics Canada, in response to the recommendations of the Special Committee on the Disabled and Handicapped, began a process to establish an integrated database. The Canadian Health and Disability Survey was the first major component of this integrated database.

This report highlights the transportation-related results of the Canadian Health and Disability Survey by presenting over twenty previously-unpublished tabulations. In addition, it provides a fresh analysis and previously-unpublished data of a transportation survey of special care facilities undertaken by Transport Canada. Transportation characteristics and problems of adult intercity travellers is emphasized, noting that many modifications to a transportation system to solve their problems will also prove beneficial to all Canadians.

The report recommends that the results of the Canadian Health and Disability Survey and the Health and Activity Limitation Survey form the basis of a comprehensive, integrated database on transportation and disabled persons. Survey methodologies used by Statistics Canada should be continued so that future survey results can be extrapolated from and integrated with the currently-developing database.

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Transportation and Disabled Persons: A Summary Profile

In developing transportation policies and programs, it is important to understand the current problems and barriers to full access, and know the numbers of people who might benefit from proposed changes, in order that responsible decisions can be made which will balance different needs and solutions, together with the costs and the benefits.

While estimates exist from past surveys of people with various kinds of transportation-related disabilities, these have not been particularly satisfactory. Some of the studies were based on American statistics, or were drawn from small regions of Canada, or covered only urban centres, or asked questions which were not particularly relevant to transportation disabilities.

In survey research, it is almost always true that the survey results are a function of the questions. The development of questions to determine 'who' is disabled hinges heavily on the working definition of disability. In many previous studies, not only did the definition of disability vary for each study, different sampling methods and target populations were used -- making it difficult and not very useful to integrate the data.

Success in determining an acceptable definition and accurate data on the incidence of individuals with transportation problems in the Canadian population has been fairly limited to the present time. Accurate data, however, is a necessary element of government disability policies and programs.

Transportation and Disabled Persons:

The recent Canadian Health and Disability Survey provides the most accurate data available on the numbers and characteristics of disabled persons with transportation problems in Canada.

Much of what is currently known about Canada's disabled population comes from the Canadian Health and Disability Survey. This survey, which was conducted in October 1983 and June 1984 by Statistics Canada as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey, provides the most accurate view of disability in Canada at the present time. The survey covered 65,800 households; 15,854 adults and children were identified as having some form of disability and 90 percent of these participated in the follow-up interview.

Still lacking are data on sub-provincial areas, and complete data on the institutionalized population. The Canadian Health and Disability Survey did not cover persons in institutions.

One survey, the Special Care Facilities Survey, attempted to correct this latter deficiency. One of the goals of this survey was to partially fill the gap by covering the type of institution thought to house the largest number of disabled persons. The Special Care Facilities Survey was conducted in May 1984 by the Special Surveys Division of Statistics Canada for Transport Canada's Transportation Development Centre. But the data covers only part of the institutionalized population.

Another deficiency is the lack of time series data. Surveys of health and disability provide only a momentary view of disability. Of equal interest from the standpoint of disability policy is the fact that the prevalence and composition of disability changes over time.

One reason for the change is the shifting age structure of the population. In 1901, only five percent of the population was 65 and over. By 1986, this proportion had risen to ten percent. Life spans have increased and as life spans increase, so does the probability that an individual will acquire a major disability-inducing disease. Therefore, as the population of the elderly increases so does the prevalence of disability which may limit mobility.

Another interest for disability policy is comparisons with other countries. Unfortunately, a lack of consistency in definitions and sampling methods makes international comparisons not very useful.

Most of the deficiencies with the currently available data will be corrected when the results of the Health and Activity Limitation Survey are available. The Health and Activity Limitation Survey is

a follow-up to the 1986 Census of Population which was conducted in June 1986. The information from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey can be cross-correlated with the Canadian Health and Disability Survey and the Census long form -- creating a data base of unparalleled richness and promise for information on the number and characteristics of disabled persons in Canada.

A review of what is presently known about the incidence of disability in Canada is provided in this summary: the numbers, nature and causes of disability, and the education, employment, income and travelling habits and travelling problems of disabled Canadians. The information provided in this summary is extracted from the Canadian Health and Disability Survey.

A Comparison of Transportation Disability Statistics From Various Studies

Study	Nature of Study	Date	Target Population	Disabled	Objective	Limitation
Data Base Study	Based on U.S. Data for 16,000 Households	1979	Urban Centres. People 5 years of age and greater.	4.97%	Determine incidence of transportation disabled	Projections based on U.S. data only
Canada Health	Nationwide for 12,000 households	1979	Whole population excluding territories, reserves. All ages.	2.1 - 9.4%	Determine health status of population	Not related to transportation of the disabled
Ontario Survey	Survey of Ontario 15,000 households	1980	Province of Ontario. All ages.	2.1 - 3.9%	Determine activity limitations	Not easily factored up to national data
CMHC Handbook	Synthesis of other surveys	1981	Whole population of Canada.	2.9 - 6.9%	Determine activity limitations	Synthesis of results from other surveys
Special Needs	Nationwide for 13,000 households	1983	Whole population, excluding territories, and reserves. People 15 years of age and older.	2.8%	Determine special needs in public transportation	None, except for limitations on the number of questions
SCF Survey	Census of 3,966 special care facilities in Canada for TDC	1984	192,056 residents of special care facilities	81.6%	Determine institutional transportation disabled	SCF are only one type of institution; respondents are administrators, not residents
CHDS Survey	Nationwide for 65,800 households, 15,954 individuals, supplement to the Labour Force Survey	1984	Whole population, excluding territories, reserves, institutions and armed forces.	11.2%	Determine incidence of disabilities	Sample size not sufficient for accurate estimation of many (sub)provincial figures; excludes institutions, etc.
HALS Survey	Nationwide for 114,100 household individuals and 20,000 institution residents, follow-up to 1986 census	1986	Whole population of Canada	n/a	Extend coverage and sample size of CHDS	Superior to all data sources with with the notable exception that CHDS has questions on transportation by mode, HALS does not

Among the Canadian population, 11.2 percent, or 2,750,000 are disabled. Among the Canadian adult population, 12.8 percent, or 2,448,000 individuals, report some level of disability.

To these figures from the Canadian Health and Disability Survey, we can add an estimated 157,000 residents of special care facilities who were reported to have some type of disability. Furthermore, there is a small but unknown number in other types of institutions, in the Armed Forces, on Indian Reserves, and in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

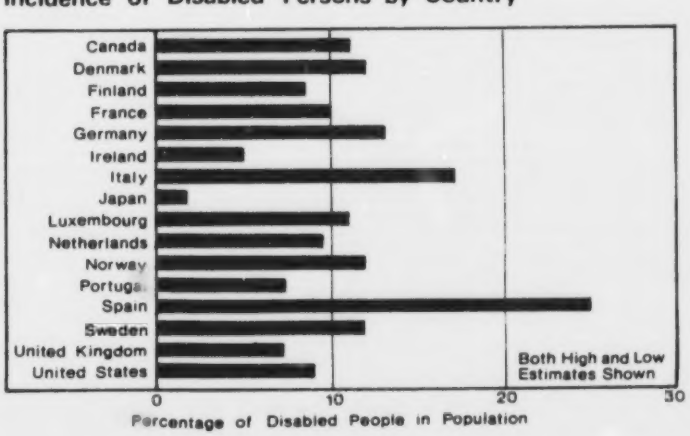
As would be expected, the Canadian Health and Disability Survey reports that the likelihood of disability rises sharply with age, with 3.8% of Canadians aged 15-24 years reporting disabilities, compared to 5.3% for those 25-34, 9.9% for those 35-54, 24.7% for those aged 55-64 and 38.6% for those 65 and over. Although only 9.6% of the population is aged 65 or over, 33.1% of those reporting a disability fall in this age group.

A greater proportion of women than men report a disability: 1,466,000 women, or 11.8% of the female population, versus 1,283,000 men, or 10.6% of the male population. Of all those reporting a disability, 19.1% are women aged 65 or over, although they account for only 5.5% of the total population.

Disability estimates are available from other surveys, including the Canada Health Survey which estimated that 14.3% of all adults aged 15 and over are disabled. The Canada Health Survey figures for those over 65 were 38.2%, virtually identical to the CHDS estimate of 38.6%. Health and Welfare Canada had estimated that 9.8% of the Canadian population was disabled in 1980. The United States Health Interview Surveys from 1976 and 1981 give figures of 13.9 and 13.7 percent of the U.S. population reporting some level of activity limitation.

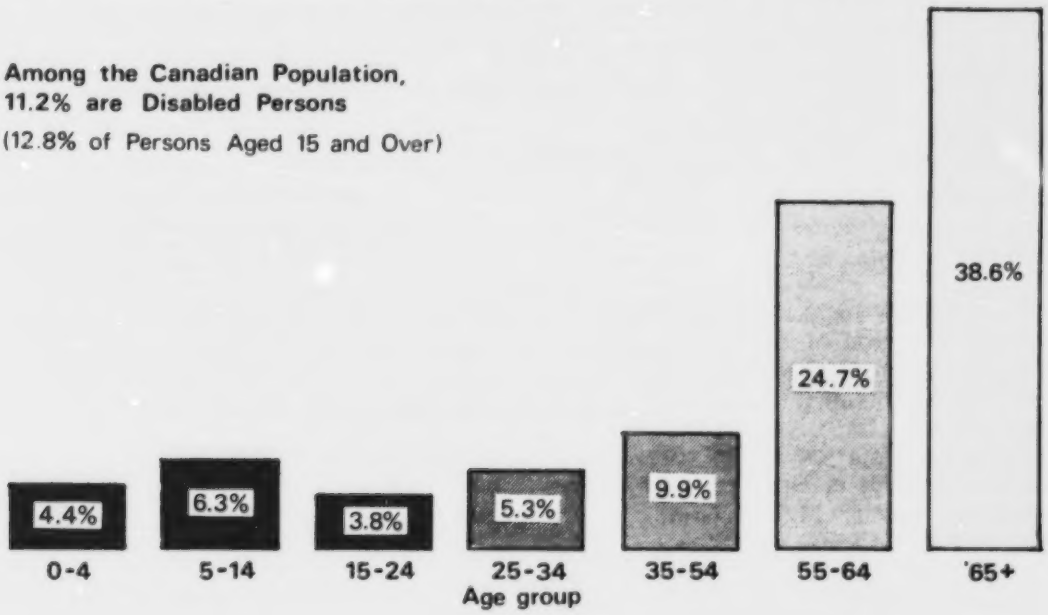
Comparisons of results between surveys, and especially between countries, are subject to many pitfalls. Surveys differ in sample size, target population, mode (telephone, mail, personal interview, proxy or direct) and context (is the questionnaire a survey of disabilities only or a survey of health status generally), as well as in the choice and phrasing of the screening questions which are designed to define a population of disabled persons. Since these surveys are necessarily based on self-appraisal, there may be systematic differences across countries in attitudes toward self-definition of health status.

Incidence of Disabled Persons by Country

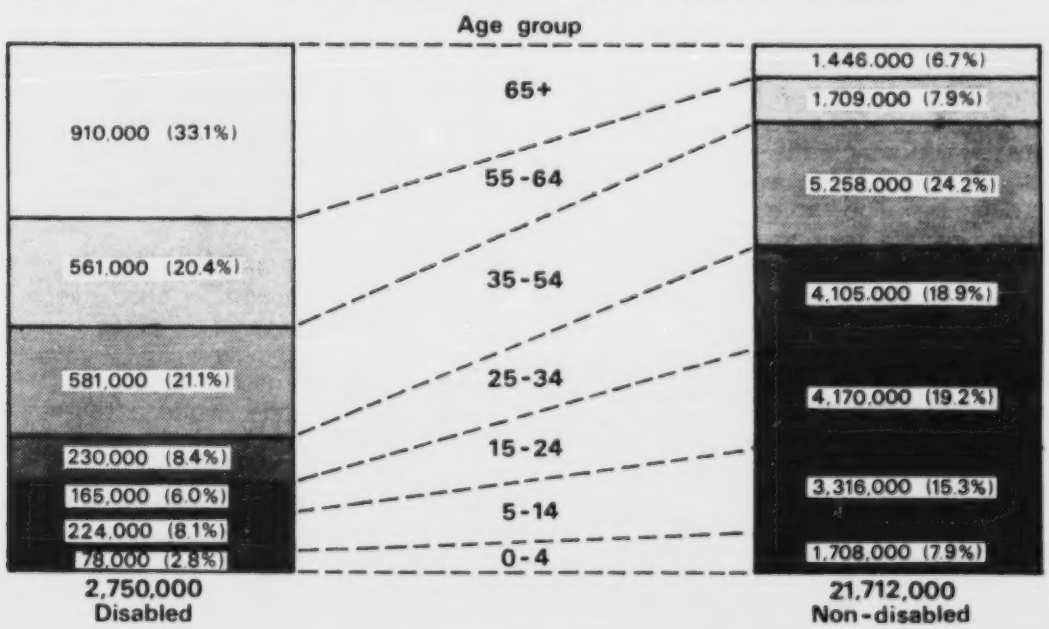


Incidence of Disabled Persons by Age Group (Percent of Population)

Among the Canadian Population, 11.2% are Disabled Persons
(12.8% of Persons Aged 15 and Over)



Age Distribution Among Disabled and Non-disabled Population



Like the population in general, most of the disabled live in the three largest provinces.

Almost three quarters of Canada's disabled live in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. Ontario alone has over a third of the disabled population. In contrast, less than 1% reside in Prince Edward Island.

The ratio of the disabled to the total population of each province shows only minor variations across the country. Saskatchewan has the highest (15.8%) proportion of disabled in relation to its total population and is closely followed by Nova Scotia (14.9%), New Brunswick (14.0%), Manitoba (13.9%) and Ontario (13.6%). With the exception of Ontario, these provinces are characterized by high old age dependency ratios (the ratio of old people to the working population).

Movements of people throughout the country, along with patterns of migration to and from Canada, greatly influence the percentage of disabled in the various provinces. The large number of young people leaving Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan has resulted in the disabled forming a relatively higher proportion of their populations. British Columbia, on the other hand, has a fairly high proportion of disabled because of the influx of retired people from other provinces.

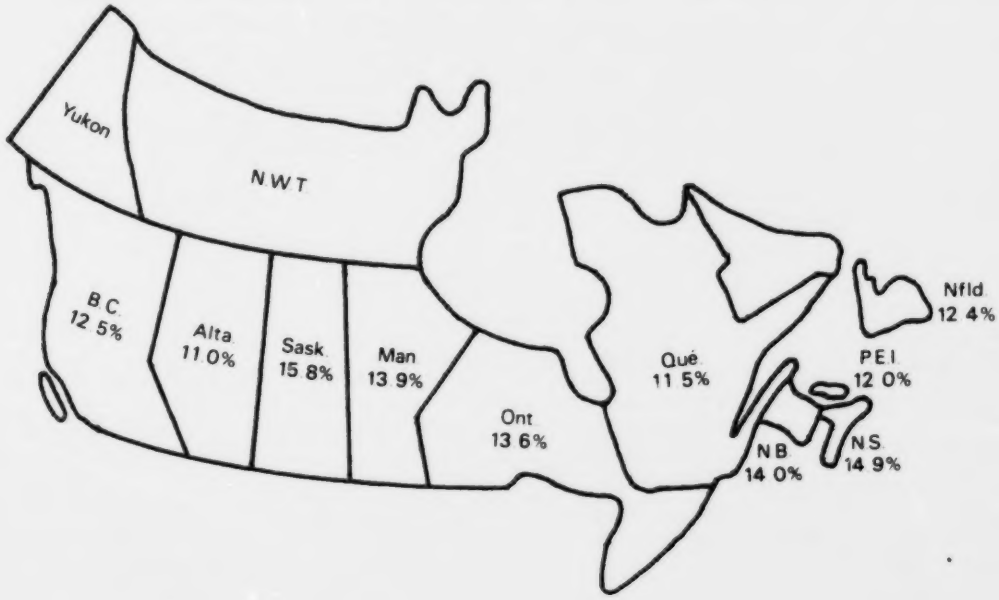
Where do disabled Canadians live? 70.8% of all Canadians live in urban areas, compared to only 65.7% of those reporting a disability. Fifteen percent of the rural population reported some disability, compared with 11.9% of urban-dwellers. This tendency for there to be a disproportionate number of disabled persons in the rural areas in part reflects the greater proportion of elderly people who live in the rural areas.

About half of the disabled live in metropolitan areas in Canada. These include towns and cities with populations of 100,000 or more. On average, 11.2% of metropolitan area residents reported a disability, the rate being 35.6% of those aged 65 and over. The greatest number live in Toronto and Montreal and those two cities account for 21.4% of the total disabled population.

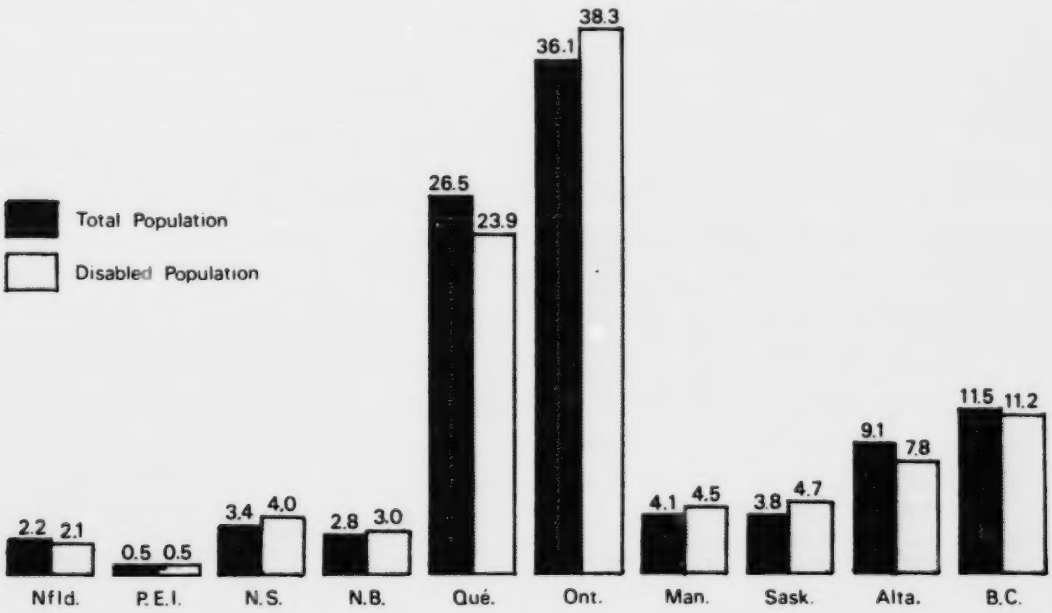
Calgary had the lowest overall disability rate, at 8.5%. This low rate may reflect the very low percentage of elderly residents in Calgary (where only 6.3% of the population is aged 65 or over). Thunder Bay (17.3%), Windsor (16.3%), Oshawa (15.7%) and Saint John (14.8%) had the highest disability rates.

The correlation between the proportion of population aged over 65 and the number of disabled persons is surprisingly low. Fifteen percent of the population in Victoria are 65+, while a tenth of Vancouver's population are in this age group. The proportion of disabled are only 13.6% and 10.7% respectively. Hamilton reported a low overall disability rate of 8.8% although 12% of its population is aged 65 and over.

Percentage of Provincial Population With a Disability



Percentage Distribution of Total and Disabled Population



The disabled population cannot be treated as a homogeneous group.

Various degrees of disability are experienced by various people and many people suffer from more than one disability.

Two-thirds of all disabilities for those 15 and over are related to mobility or body movements; 14.8% are related to hearing and 7.7% to eyesight.

Problems concerned with physical mobility (i.e, walking and moving about) or body movements (e.g., reaching for things) accounted for 68.3% of all problems. As might be expected mobility and agility difficulties increase steadily with age.

Hearing problems also increase with age. They are experienced by an estimated 634,000 in Canada, of whom 168,000 cannot hear a conversation over a normal telephone, even with the use of a hearing aid.

Eyesight problems remain at around 9% until age 65, after which 21.2% of all those reporting a disability experience eyesight difficulties. An estimated 331,000 Canadians (or 1.7% of the population aged 15 and over) suffer some degree of vision problems. Of these people, 10.2% (or 34,000 in Canada) are legally blind.

The prevalence of speaking problems and of mental handicap remain relatively constant until age 65 and then rise -- especially in the case of speaking problems.

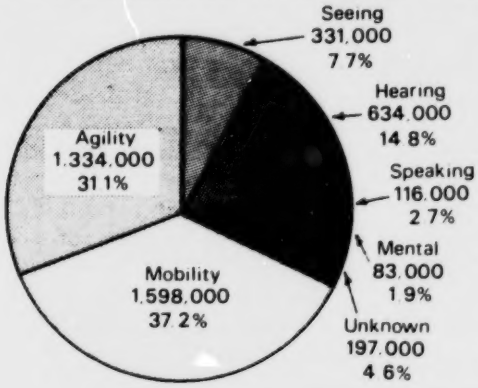
Problems with communication are less common: about 25,000 are completely unable to communicate with strangers, while a further 70,000 experience difficulty.

The prevalence of these problems varies across age and sex groups; women report higher rates of mobility, agility and vision problems than do men, while difficulties in hearing and speaking are more common among men.

With respect to the degree of disability, 14.1% are completely unable to perform three or more of the activities mentioned in the survey and are classified as having a 'major' disability. Those who could not perform one or two are 'moderately' disabled (23.2%), and 53.7% have 'some' disability -- able to perform all activities.

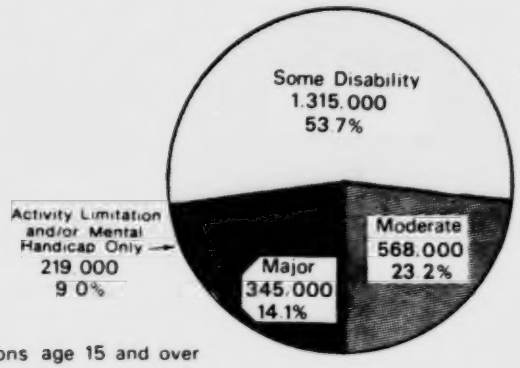
About 1,131,000 disabled persons are dependent on others for assistance in performing household chores, going shopping, going out or doing housework, or moving around inside the home or for self-care. Partial dependency is exhibited by 394,000 and 842,000 are independent.

Nature of Disabilities of Disabled Persons



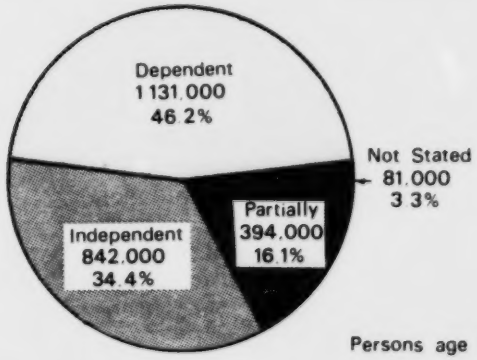
Note Many individuals suffer from more than one disability

Disabled Persons by Degree of Disability



Persons age 15 and over

Disabled Persons by Degree of Dependence



Persons age 15 and over

Approximately 3.9 million disabling conditions were reported by the 2.4 million disabled individuals, yielding an average of 1.6 conditions per person with a disability.

The most prevalent disabling conditions for adults are diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue, arthritis and rheumatism, and hearing disorders.

Disease or illness including stroke, aging and accidents are the most commonly mentioned causes, with aging being the most commonly mentioned cause for eyesight disorders, hearing and arthritis. Accidents are the commonest cause for 'other musculoskeletal disorders', especially back injuries.

Problems of mobility were most frequently caused by disorders of the musculoskeletal system and by circulatory diseases. Problems with body movements were most frequently caused by the same disorders, and by arthritis and rheumatism. In general, mobility and agility disabilities for women were most frequently due to arthritis or rheumatism, whereas for men these types of disability are due to musculoskeletal disorders. Disabilities of speech are most frequently attributable to mental disorders, followed by other central nervous system diseases.

The use of aids and prostheses varies widely by province and by rural/urban residence.

In Canada, 75.8% of the seeing disabled, 28.1% of the hearing disabled and 29.2% of the mobility disabled use aids.

Among those reporting a mobility disability, 274,000 currently use a cane, 75,000 use a wheelchair, 47,000 use a walker and 43,000 use crutches. In total, 681,000 currently use a mobility aid and 72,000 report that they need an aid. The reason most frequently given for not having mobility aids was cost, cited by 36% of those who need aids.

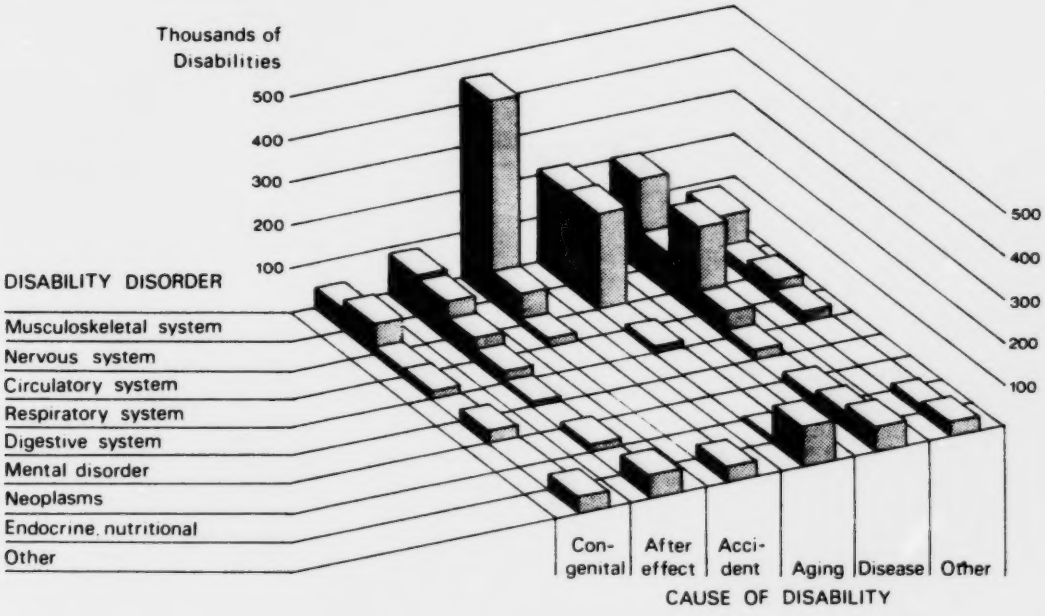
Eighty-three thousand people with a hearing disability require hearing aids, and 20,000 with a seeing disability report the need for a pair of glasses. Most of the visually impaired use some form of aid: 71% use glasses and 33.5% use a magnifier. Three percent of the visually disabled (10,000) use a white cane.

634,000 Canadians (or 3.3% of the population) report difficulty in hearing a conversation. Of these, 23.7% use a hearing aid (150,000 Canadians), 9.6% (or 61,000) use a volume control telephone, while smaller numbers use various amplification devices. An estimated 80,000 in Canada know how to lip read; 18,000 can use sign language and 12,000 can finger spell. Fifty-eight percent of the hearing disabled (368,000) have difficultly in using a telephone.

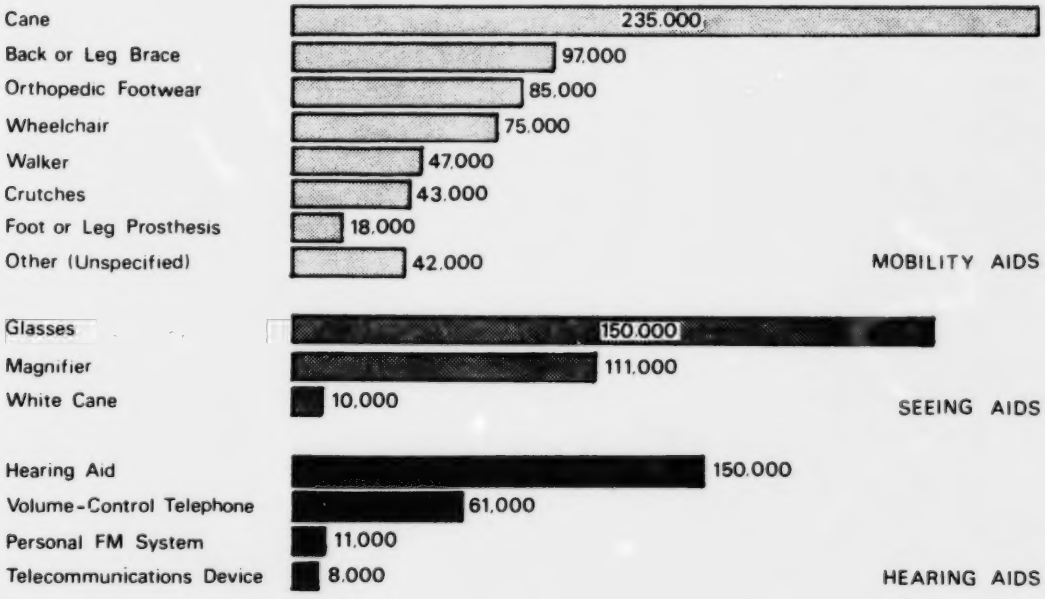
Eighteen percent of those identified as having a hearing disability (117,00) require some form of aid, mainly a hearing aid (83,000) or a volume control telephone (28,000).

116,000 Canadians report a problem in speaking, but of these a very small percentage use corrective aids.

Causes of Disabilities



Use of Corrective Aids



Disabled people are less likely to be employed, have lower levels of education and generally lower levels of income.

Among adult disabled persons, 1,675,000 or 68.4% are not in the labour force at all. Of those not in the labour force, 56.9% are completely prevented from working by their condition.

Among those reporting a disability, 41.5% of those who are of working age (15-64) are employed, compared to 67.4% of the remainder of the population. Of those aged 15-64 reporting a disability, 52.2% are not in the labour force (i.e., not working and not looking for work), compared with 25.1% of the non-disabled population.

There are relatively few differences between the types of occupation held by disabled and non-disabled population.

A higher proportion of those reporting a disability have low levels of formal education, compared to the non-disabled population. This holds true across all age groups. For Canada as a whole, 43.5% of those reporting a disability have only eight or fewer years of schooling, compared to 17.2% in the non-disabled population.

Almost 90 percent of those with a disability who are currently in school state that their education has been interrupted for long periods of time as a result of their condition.

Because most of the disabled don't work, they have lower than average incomes.

A comparison of income levels among those reporting a disability and the Canadian population in general indicates that 30.6 percent of income recipients in the total population have incomes of $20,000 or more, compared to 14.5% of those with a disability.

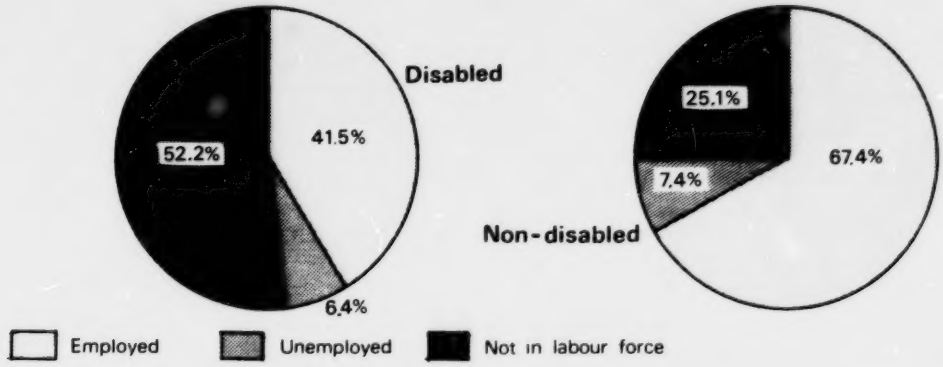
The level of income for those with a disability tends to decline as the severity of the disability rises, so that only 3.5% of those reporting a major disability have incomes of $20,000 or more.

Those with the most severe levels of disability are those least likely to earn income, and are also more likely to incur additional expenses as a result of their condition.

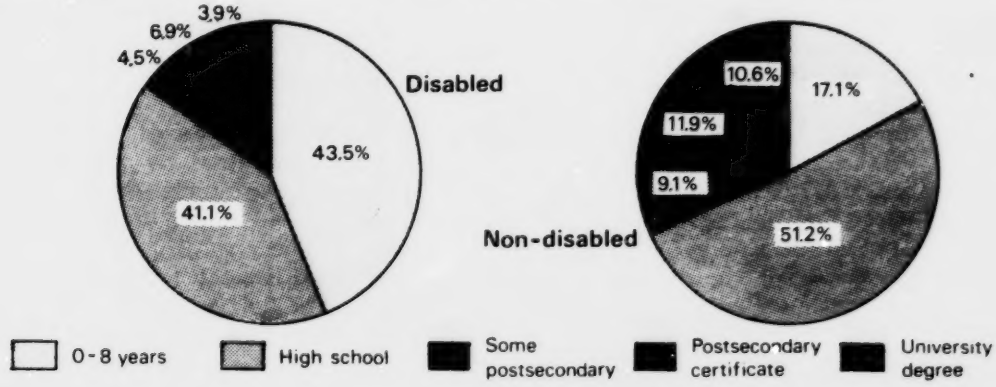
Most of the disabled live in family settings. Sixty-eight percent of disabled persons own their home, compared to 72.1% of the non-disabled population.

Those living in their own home are more likely to have aids and special features to assist with mobility in the home.

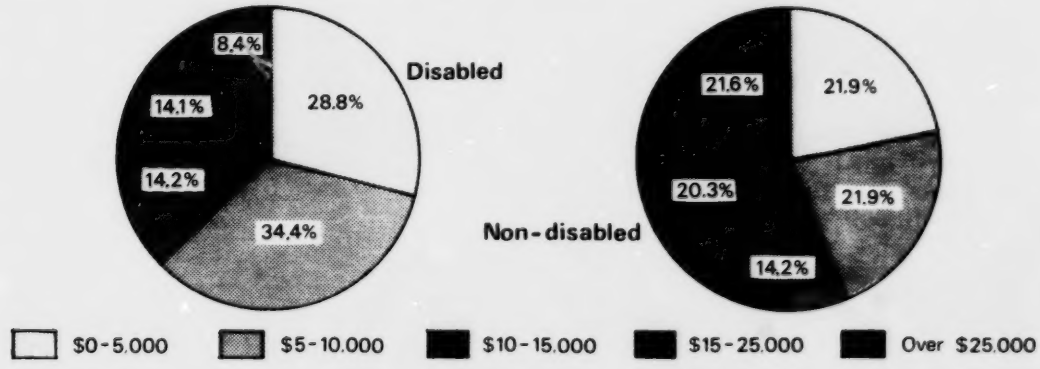
Labour Force Status Among Disabled and Non-disabled Persons



Education Level Among Disabled and Non-disabled Persons



Income Level Among Disabled and Total Population



Transportation and Disabled Persons:

Of the 2,448,000 adult Canadians with a disability, about 300,000 report trouble travelling (depending on the mode of transport); **158,000 are unable to leave their residence** because of their condition or health problem; **302,000 cannot take long-distance trips** and 121,000 of these reported they cannot travel at all.

Private motor vehicles are available to 72.6% of the disabled persons who are able to leave their homes; 57.9% of those with access to private transport drive themselves. Special features are installed in 54,000 of the vehicles involved, with the most frequently mentioned special features being automatic transmissions and power steering. Sixteen thousand people require the addition of some special feature to their car.

An estimated 1,317,000 disabled persons in Canada have access to public transportation: only 59% of those able to leave their home. Of those who do have access to public transport, 78.6% reported no trouble in using it, leaving an estimated 281,000 (or 21.3%) who do experience difficulties using the public transport that is available.

Some communities have a special bus or van service for people who cannot use regular public transport. Of the 142,000 who indicated a need for this service, it was available to 80,000 (56.3%) of whom 13,000 use it almost every day, and 29,000 use it occasionally. A taxi service is available to 79.6% of the disabled persons able to leave their home, of whom 13,000 report using it almost every day; a further 405,000 use it occasionally. Considering private and public transport together, less than 1% of those disabled persons who are able to leave their home are without some form of local transportation.

Slightly more than 85% of all those with a disability report being able to take long-distance trips, almost as many as are able to use local public transport. There is some variation for different types of disabilities: 67.5% of those with a mental handicap are able to make long-distance trips, compared to 73.4% with vision problems and 71.6% with speech problems.

Cars were used in 84.5% of all trips over 80 kilometers by disabled persons; airplanes were used in 5.4% of all trips; and travel was by bus on 7.9% of all occasions. This is very similar to the patterns of choice of non-disabled travellers.

How Do The Disabled Travel?

Estimated Number of Local Trips by Disabled Persons Every Day

Long Distance Trips by Disabled Persons in Last Three Months

Transportation and Disabled Persons:

Between one and two percent of the Canadian population report trouble travelling -- depending on the mode of transportation.

Trouble travelling by intercity bus was mentioned by 304,000 disabled persons, 281,000 had trouble using local public transport, 154,000 had trouble in rail travel and 136,000 had trouble in air travel.

Of the 21.3% of the disabled population who had difficulties using local public transportation, the most frequently mentioned concern was getting on or off the bus or streetcar (mentioned by 73% of those experiencing difficulty) or simply getting to the stop (mentioned by 50.5%).

Problems with air travel were mentioned by 6.5% of the disabled population; difficulties in travelling by bus were mentioned by 14.6%, and 7.4% mentioned problems in travelling by rail.

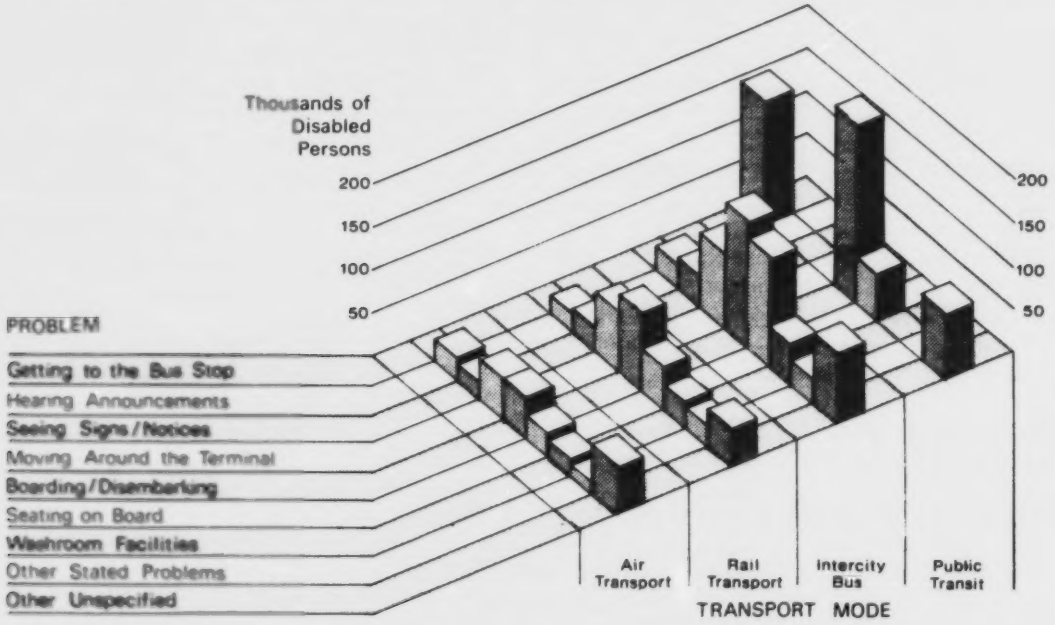
Boarding is the main problem in all modes of long-distance transport, but is most common for rail travel. Problems of moving within the terminal were also mentioned more frequently for rail passengers than for other modes of transport. Seating quality on airplanes was mentioned as a problem less frequently than for other forms of transportation, and for all modes of transport difficulties using the washrooms was one of the least frequently mentioned problems.

While the nature of the disability for the largest groups of disabled persons who report transportation problems is either mobility or agility related, these are not the only types of disability to contribute to transportation problems as shown in the table below.

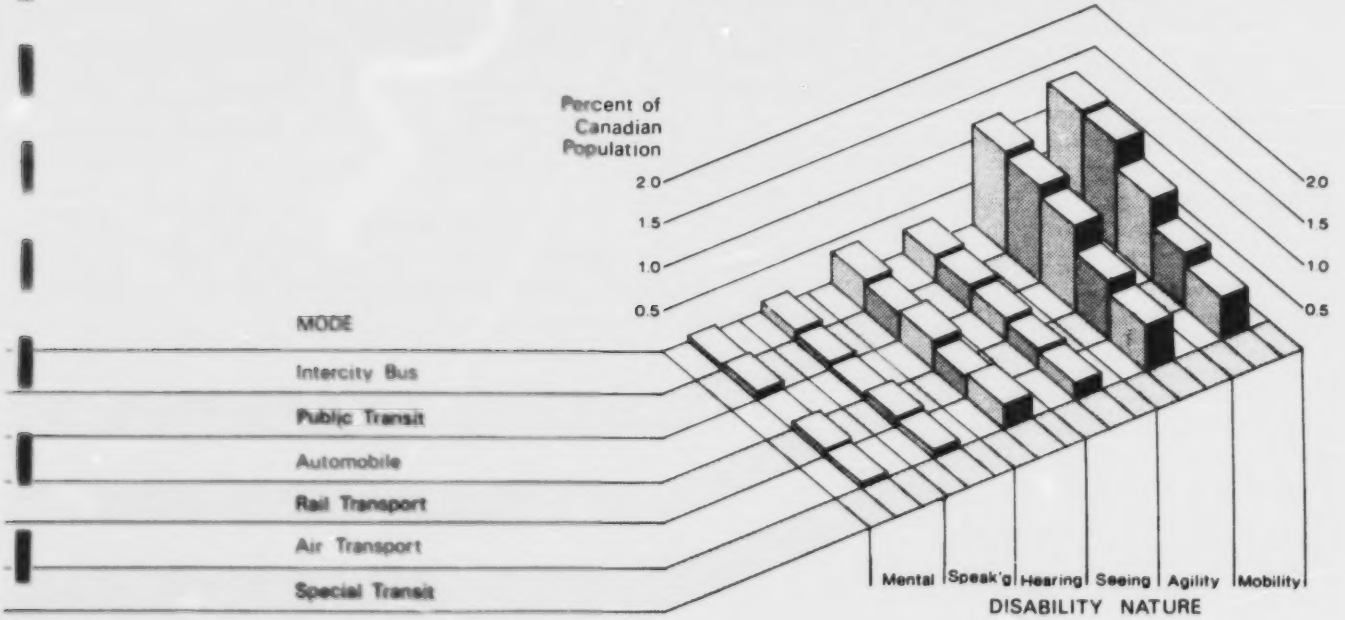
Canadian Population with Transportation Problems

	Nature of Disability							
	Mental	Speaking	Hearing	Seeing	Agility	Mobility	Unknown	TOTAL
Intercity Bus	13,000 0.07%	19,000 0.10%	70,000 0.37%	55,000 0.29%	219,000 1.14%	259,000 1.35%	10,000 0.05%	304,000 1.59%
Public Transit	16,000 0.08%	18,000 0.09%	57,000 0.30%	52,000 0.27%	209,000 1.09%	250,000 1.31%	7,000 0.04%	281,000 1.47%
Automobile	-- --	10,000 0.05	53,000 0.28%	39,000 0.20%	172,000 0.90%	187,000 0.98%	14,000 0.07%	245,000 1.28%
Rail Transport	13,000 0.07%	14,000 0.07%	38,000 0.20%	37,000 0.19%	114,000 0.60%	127,000 0.66%	-- --	154,000 0.80%
Air Transport	10,000 0.05%	12,000 0.06%	45,000 0.24%	28,000 0.15%	85,000 0.44%	98,000 0.51%	7,000 0.04%	136,000 0.71%
Special Transit	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --

Disabled Persons with Transportation Problems by Type of Problem



Percent of Canadian Population with Transportation Problems



Transportation and Disabled Persons:

Among the Canadian population, 11.2 percent, or 2,750,000 are disabled. Among the Canadian adult population, 12.8 percent, or 2,448,000 individuals, report some level of disability.

Between one and two percent of the Canadian adult population report trouble travelling -- depending on the transportation mode. About an equal number cannot take long distance trips at all and half again as many cannot leave their residence.

Only a fraction of disabled persons self-report 'trouble' in using various modes of transportation. Many are prevented from even attempting to use transportation systems and probably many more who have difficulty nevertheless report none. Furthermore, the tabulations from the Canadian Health and Disability Survey, on which this analysis is based, are for the adult population. Additional analysis of the data tape would be required before a more complete picture (including children) would be available.

Although the Canadian Health and Disability Survey offers the widest coverage and the most detail in terms of variety of questions asked, the survey of Special Care Facilities covers one of the most important institutions excluded from the Health and Disability Survey. And the results of this survey deserve special attention, despite the fact that they cannot be fully integrated with the results of the Canadian Health and Disability Survey due to the differing survey techniques.

The Special Care Facilities Survey covered 3,952 institutions with a resident population 192,056. The objective of the survey was to provide a data base on transportation facilities currently available and their use. Nearly one-half of all the institutions owned, leased or rented vehicles for transporting residents and two-thirds of these reported that the vehicles meet all.or.most of the residents' needs. Over 90 percent of the residents were reported to have a disability: 41 percent a mobility disability, 18 percent a sensory disability and 33 percent a mental disability.

Although the Survey of Special Care Facilities attempted to cover the institutionalized population, until the results of the Health and Activity Limitation Survey are available the picture will remain incomplete. Both the data tape from the Canadian Health and Disability Survey and data tape from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey need to be analyzed in greater detail from a transportation perspective to provide a better picture of transportation and disabled persons in Canada.

Nonetheless, some generalized conclusions can be drawn and these are presented on the following page:

With an aging population, characteristic of many industrialized countries, the elderly and hence **the disabled are one of the fastest growing groups in the population.** The introduction of new medical interventions are now saving lives at the price of longer-term and severer residual disabilities. In addition, new interventions are in some cases significantly extending the lives of those already disabled. The rise in the standard of living makes special aids and assistive devices in the home and private car more available and acceptable.

These developments present important ethical and public-policy issues that cannot be ignored in any consideration of the needs of disabled people of fuller access to society and its institutions.

It is not widely understood that these needs arise because society has been successful -- both in saving and prolonging lives. The social needs of the disabled are the price of that success.

In spite of the growing number of people with severe physical disabilities, the total number remains small compared with the rest of the population. Moreover, **the needs of such people are varied** and often highly specialized, making it difficult to develop uniform public policies.

Uniform, reliable and accurate data is slowly becoming available to support policy development. More work is still required in analyzing the untabulated results of the Canadian Health and Disability Survey. When the results of the Health and Activity Limitation Survey become available, these data will also require considerable analysis.

Although the numbers of mobility disabled individuals, from the existing data, may not appear large, the implications are: the **barriers and obstacles that they face in using transportation systems are often the same that affects every individual** at one time or another.

Specialized transportation services and facilities will need to consider an older, probably less physically able, population than heretofore. The marked growth of the 65 years and older population will place increasing demands on the specialized transportation services. These services will need to take into account a group of travellers who will have some difficulty in moving about yet be desirous of maintaining a measure of mobility and independence.

Research and development efforts should expand to meet the unstudied needs of the frail and perceptionally and communicationally disabled. Special attention should be paid to the problems of cognitively-disabled and individuals with multiple disabilities and to disabled persons in rural areas. **The focus should be on transport services and facilities that will aid individuals with only moderate or some disability** since these services and facilities will meet the needs of the largest market group and will make it easier for **all** Canadians to travel.

1. Transportation / Disabled Persons: Introduction

For the past 15 years, public policy towards disabled persons has been based on familiar civil-rights principles such as equal opportunity, nondiscrimination, integration, freedom of choice and self-reliance, to name a few. The thread linking all these principles is the concept of access -- access to education, to employment, to public facilities and services, to housing, and to other resources needed by disabled individuals to more fully realize their rights as citizens. Lack of accessible transportation compromises access. This lack is seen as an obstacle that limits opportunity, promotes discrimination, prevents integration, restricts choice and frustrates self-reliance.

Consequently, there has been a growing acceptance of the concept of accessible transportation for the disabled in Canada, as in many other countries. Public policy towards the disabled has been influenced by the traditional noninterventionist values of Canadian citizens. Public policy tends to emphasize the goal of self-reliance and the right of disabled individuals to shape their own destiny. The aim of the policy is to remove the barriers which prevent disabled people from achieving that goal.

Inherent in this public policy is the concept that the problem of disability is one not only of impairment but also of unnecessary dependence on care-givers, of architectural and attitudinal barriers and of unprotected rights. In this view, the problem is the physical, social, political and economic environment that limits the choices available to people with disabilities. The solution to this problem is more self-reliance initiatives leading to the removal of barriers and to the full participation of disabled people in society.

Since April 17th, 1985, the Canadian Human Rights Commission has had the power to issue orders to facility and service providers. Disabled persons are now able to lodge complaints about discrimination in the provision of services such as air transport, airports, intercity and commuter rail, extra-provincial buses and ferries.

The Human Rights Commission is now empowered to issue orders for improvements that do not "occasion costs or business inconvenience, constituting undue hardships". There is a provision whereby facility and service providers may develop a plan and apply to the Commission for approval of the plan, whereupon the approved plan would provide immunity against complaints. Another section states that the Governor in Council may "... make regulations prescribing standards for accessibility to services, facilities or premises". A service provider meeting such standards would also gain immunity from complaints in areas covered by the standards.

One of the major tasks of the Transportation of Disabled Persons Program of Transport Canada over the next two years will be the development of these accessibility standards. These developments in the Human Rights Act will have an extremely important impact on the operational budgets of transportation operators.

The problem, however, is not merely accessibility standards but the technical assistance needed to implement them. By themselves, standards and codes are viewed as architectural constraints that invite resistance. What is needed is a technical assistance body that can offer creative solutions meeting both the letter and the spirit of the standards. The Transportation Development Centre through its transportation research and development program for the elderly and disabled offers such technical assistance.

In developing technical solutions to transportation problems of disabled persons, it has to be recognized that several new problems replace older ones. Problems such as inflation, tighter operational budgets, overall economic conditions, demographic conditions and increasing competition for federal and provincial funds, will greatly affect the implementation of transportation solutions. Given these increased constraints and competition for government funds, it is imperative that goals and objectives are carefully defined, with priorities established to ensure careful allocation of resources for programs aimed at transportation for the disabled.

A prerequisite in developing priorities is an understanding of the target market. In spite of the prominence of the issue of accessibility in discussions of the transportation needs of disabled persons, little is known about the size of the disabled population for whom environmental accommodations are required. An important statistic to consider in this context is the number of 'mobility-disabled' people in the population.

A problem arises, however, in the definition used to define the mobility disabled. One indicator of mobility impairment is the number of persons who use various devices to aid mobility. But in addition there are numerous Canadians who do not use mobility aids but are nonetheless limited in their mobility because of a chronic health condition. Another indicator, that has been commonly used in the past, is the number of individuals that have difficulty using public transport. But this provides little information on the mobility-limiting factors of other modes of transport. The World Health Organization defines disability as "any restriction or lack ... of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being" (1). Pursuing this theme leads to a definition of mobility disabled related to the disadvantage that arises when disability limits or prevents the use of a particular transportation system.

The total number of mobility disabled individuals is small compared with the rest of the population. Moreover, the needs of such people are varied and often highly specialized, making it difficult to justify improved accessibility costs that may be disproportionate to the number of individuals affected and the benefits achieved. A focus of programs and policies is probably required to ensure effective allocation of resources. A prerequisite is accurate data on the incidence of mobility disabled individuals in the Canadian population.

The purpose of this report is to provide accurate mobility disabled incidence data. To do so, it was necessary to review existing data bases and studies on the incidence in the Canadian population of disabilities which prevent or reduce access to transportation; to summarize and consolidate the available data, identify deficiencies, draw conclusions, specify areas in which data are lacking and make recommendations for the development of a reliable, comprehensive and current database. In addition, a rationale for future database development (i.e. impacted projects/programs) had to be explored. This report outlines the results of these efforts.

2. Past Canadian Profiles of Disabled Persons

When developing transportation policies and programs, it is important to understand the current problems and barriers to full access, and know the numbers of people who might benefit from proposed changes, in order that responsible decisions can be made which will balance different needs and solutions, together with the costs and the benefits to be gained.

While some estimates exist from past surveys of people with various kinds of transportation-related disabilities, these have not been particularly satisfactory. In survey research, it is almost always true that the survey results are a function of the questions asked. The development of questions to determine 'who' is disabled hinges heavily on the working definition of disability. In previous studies, not only did the definition of disability vary for each study, different sampling methods and target populations were used. Some of the studies were based on American statistics, or were drawn from small regions of Canada, or covered only urban centres, or asked questions which were not particularly relevant to transportation disabilities.

For example, the "Data Base Study for the Identification and Quantification of Transportation Handicapped Persons in Canada" (2) was based on United States survey results for urban areas obtained by the Urban Mass Transportation Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation. Another study, "The Sociodemographic and Need Related Characteristics of the Physically Handicapped in Ontario" (3) surveyed only the Province of Ontario. The "Canada Health Survey" (4) was nationwide, but focused on questions governing the ability to do certain activities, and the activities covered unfortunately do not allow for accurate translation into statistics on transportation-related disabilities. A fourth source, the

"Data Handbook on Disabled Persons in Canada" (5) combines the results from the Canada Health survey with other sources, including the Data Base study and Ontario survey. In addition, none looked at the types of transportation problems encountered by disabled persons using intercity modes of transportation. A fifth study, "Special Needs in Public Transportation" (6) attempted to correct this deficiency by investigating the difficulties encountered in travelling by airplane, train or bus. In addition, this study looked at the question of multiple disabilities.

The following table provides a comparison of transportation disability statistics from the various studies:

Table 2.1
A Comparison of Transportation Disability Statistics From Various Studies

Study	Nature of Study	Date	Target Population	Disabled	Objective	Limitation
Data Base Study	Based on U.S. Data for 16,000 Households	1979	Urban Centres. People 5 years of age and greater.	4.97%	Determine incidence of transportation disabled	Projections based on U.S. data only
Canada Health	Nationwide for 12,000 households	1979	Whole population excluding territories, reserves. All ages.	2.1 - 9.4%	Determine health status of population	Not related to transportation of the disabled
Ontario Survey	Survey of Ontario 15,000 households	1980	Province of Ontario. All ages.	2.1 - 3.9%	Determine activity limitations	Not easily factored up to national data
CMHC Handbook	Synthesis of other surveys	1981	Whole population of Canada.	2.9 - 6.9%	Determine activity limitations	Synthesis of results from other surveys
Special Needs	Nationwide for 13,000 households	1983	Whole population, excluding territories, and reserves. People 15 years of age and older.	2.8%	Determine special needs in public transportation	None, except for limitations on the number of questions

Source: Special Needs in Public Transportation: Some Survey Results, Canadian Transport Commission

2.1 DATA BASE STUDY, 1979

The "Data Base Study for the Identification and Quantification of Transportation Handicapped Persons in Canada" was based on U.S. survey results for urban areas obtained by the Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) of the U.S. Department of Transportation. The United States survey required two years to complete at a cost of approximately one million dollars. Using the United States survey results was viewed as an expedient and inexpensive way of developing a data base on transportation and disabled persons in Canada.

The objective of the data base study was to establish a Canadian data base for the identification and quantification of transportation handicapped people from data collected in the United States as part of the UMTA

survey. The transportation handicapped were identified based on the interviewed person's perception of the amount of difficulty they were having in using public transportation.

The underlying assumption in using American data to build a Canadian data base was that people in similar demographic and socio-economic circumstances in the two populations have a similar propensity to be transportation handicapped, and furthermore, that transportation handicapped persons in similar groups in the two countries have similar transportation characteristics.

The main task of the study methodology was to identify the key demographic and socio-economic variables in the U.S. data. Once these key variables were identified, the prediction methodology essentially adjusted the U.S. data for different demographic and socio-economic distributions in Canada, whether at the municipal or national level.

The output of the prediction methodology was an estimate of the transportation handicapped population in a Canadian context in conjunction with their corresponding demographic and socio-economic characteristics. The transportation characteristics of this population then followed from the patterns of similar transportation disabled persons in the U.S. survey.

The Data Base Study produced an estimate of 4.97 percent of the Canadian population who are transportation handicapped, where the definition of a transportation handicapped person is one who experiences general problems with vision, hearing, mobility, etc., and who perceives that they have more difficulty using public transportation than people without their problems.

There are now reasons to believe that **the study produced an overestimate of the number of transportation disabled** due to the different incidence of disabled individuals in Canada and the United States.

2.2 CANADA HEALTH SURVEY, 1979

The "Canada Health Survey" was nationwide, but focused on questions governing the ability to do certain activities, and the activities covered unfortunately did not allow for accurate translation into statistics on transportation-related disabilities. The sample size of this survey on the health of the general population was 12,218 households with 31,688 persons in total.

In the Canada Health Survey, it was estimated that 9.4 percent of the population experienced limitation in their major activity (housework, working, or school). Included in this figure was 2.1 percent who were inactive due to health, or could not pursue their major activity. These

bounds of 2.1 to 9.4 percent were too broad to be of much use in estimating the incidence of transportation disabilities.

Since the purpose of the Canada Health Survey was to determine the health status of the general population, **the survey was not designed to produce estimates of the number of transportation disabled individuals.**

2.3 ONTARIO SURVEY, 1980

Another study, "The Sociodemographic and Need Related Characteristics of the Physically Handicapped in Ontario" surveyed only the Province of Ontario. In this survey, a person was considered handicapped if they had a medical or physical condition that resulted in functional limitations or restrictions on activities. Another group was classed as impaired if its members had an impairment which was not functionally/activity limiting.

In all, 5.4 percent of the population was estimated to be handicapped, and 4.5 percent were estimated to be impaired. Unfortunately, the activities used to determine if a person was classed as handicapped or merely impaired do not cover any transportation-related activities, so that some people who experience transportation problems would not have been classed as impaired.

However, 39.7 percent of the handicapped population indicated that they were either unable to use or had difficulty using public transit. Thus, at a minimum, one would estimate that 2.1 percent of the general population was transportation disabled. As a worst case, assuming that 39.7 percent of the impaired also had difficulty with public transit, we get an upper estimate of 3.9 percent of the population being transportation disabled.

Public transportation in this survey basically implied urban transit, which again is a limiting factor. Also of interest is that 46.4 percent of the handicapped reported some level of difficulty in accessing bus and train stations, and 41.3 percent reported difficulties in accessing airports.

Since the study was based on a small sample and was limited to the Province of Ontario, **the results can not be accurately extrapolated to the national level.**

2.4 DATA HANDBOOK, 1981

A fourth source, the "Data Handbook on Disabled Persons in Canada" combines the results from the Canada Health survey with other sources, including the Data Base study and Ontario survey. Based on the research conducted in this study, it was estimated that 12.5 percent of the population in Canada or 2,912,000 persons suffer some form of disability.

It estimated that 6.9 percent of the total population (about 1,582,000 individuals) experience some form of difficulty in using transportation services. This figure is based on the 11.4 percent of the population estimated in the Canada Health survey to have an activity limitation, including both major and minor activities, and results from the Data Base study. The actual derivation of this figure is unclear.

In addition, this study estimates that 33.8 percent of those with moderate to severe activity limitations (estimated at 9.4 percent in the Canada Health survey) experience difficulty with mobility. Assuming this group would then be the transportation disabled, one then obtains a lower bound of 2.9 percent of the population that is transportation disabled.

This study was a synthesis of available data to determine the needs of disabled persons for special architectural facilities. The transportation data was derived from the previous data base study.

2.5 SPECIAL NEEDS IN PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION, 1983

The "Special Needs in Public Transportation" (6) survey was conducted in August 1983 as a supplement to the "Labour Force Survey". Due to the limitations on the number of questions that could be asked, only six questions were asked related to travel on an airplane, train and bus. These were attached to two segments out of the six which comprised the full labour force survey. This resulted in a sample size of approximately 13,000 households or 39,000 individuals.

The 'target' population was those aged 15 years and over living in the 10 provinces, excluding those on reserves, crown lands, institutions, and the armed forces. Out of a total target population of 18,848,000 people, over half a million, or 2.8 percent, indicated that they had some physical condition or health problem which made travel difficult without some form of assistance or aid. Mobility disabilities were the most common transportation disability, followed by seeing disabilities, then hearing disabilities.

The survey results showed higher incidence of multiple disabilities than might have been expected. For example, more than 70 percent of those with a hearing problem also had a sight or mobility problem, or both problems. About 60 percent of those with a seeing problem also had a hearing problem.

Use of stairs/escalators, moving about a terminal, and boarding were the three most common difficulties encountered by transportation disabled individuals. As was to be expected, those with seeing disabilities also had difficulty seeing signs, notices, and announcements, and those with hearing disabilities had difficulty hearing announcements.

The study noted that while a large portion (36 percent) of transportation disabled individuals felt they cannot use public forms of transportation because of their disabilities, an even larger group could and did use the various modes of public transportation.

The "Special Needs in Public Transportation Survey" **illustrated the high levels of multiple disabilities and provided one of the more accurate estimates of the transportation disabled.**

2.6 PAST PROFILES: DATA DEFICIENCIES

Comparisons of results across surveys are subject to many pitfalls. Surveys differ in sample size, target population, mode (telephone, mail, personal interviews, proxy or direct) and context (survey of disabilities or a survey of health status generally), as well as in the choice and phrasing of the screening questions which are designed to define a population of disabled persons.

In survey research, it is almost always true that the survey results are a function of the questions asked. The development of questions to determine 'who' is disabled hinges heavily on the working definition of disability. None of the surveys contained consistent questions on activity limitations such as was used in the recent Canadian Health and Disability Survey and the Health and Activity Limitation Survey. In these more recent surveys, definitions and concepts based on the World Health Organization (WHO) definition of disability were used to develop a workable questionnaire that yielded more accurate estimates of the populations that fell within the definition of disabled (8).

In the studies reviewed in this chapter, not only did the definition of disability vary for each study, different sampling methods and target populations were used. The studies may have been based on American data, or were drawn from small regions of Canada, or covered only urban centres, or asked questions which were not particularly relevant to transportation disabilities.

3. Transportation Survey of Special Care Facilities

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The survey of special care facilities (SCF) was conducted in May 1984 by the Special Surveys Division of Statistics Canada on a cost-recovery basis for the Transportation Development Centre of Transport Canada. A one hundred percent sample, or census, of identifiable institutions was surveyed by mail with a telephone follow-up of administrators who had not returned their questionnaires.

The objective of the SCF was to provide a data base on transportation facilities currently available and their use, plus information on needs for additional facilities. These data were to assist in the design of future transportation technologies and systems.

The survey questionnaire was sent to facility administrators rather than to individual residents of the institutions. This was done in a conscious effort to improve the response rate since many individuals could not be interviewed because of their disabilities or health problems; furthermore, administrators may not have all agreed to permit interviews with individual residents. The response rate was over 90% in terms of number of facilities. Over 70% of the non-responding facilities had fewer than 25 beds. Hence, in terms of number of residents, the response rate was well over 90 percent.

This chapter is based on material, including a large number of tabulations of survey results, originally prepared by S. Buchanan, J.-P. Morin and M. Sheridan of Special Surveys Division, Statistics Canada for the Transportation Development Centre.

There is a cost to this approach of using administrators to answer the questions, however, since the resulting aggregated data do not permit the same depth of analysis as would data records for individuals -- for example, one can not determine the relationship between age and use of disability aids from the survey results; furthermore, answers to opinion questions reflect administrators' opinions and not the variety of opinions one might elicit from individual residents. Of course, one could argue that for some questions, a more accurate picture is presented by informed administrative opinion.

The sampling frame is drawn from a list of special care residential facilities in Canada, a list maintained by Health Division of Statistics Canada. To be included, a special care facility must "maintain four or more beds for residents other than members of staff and ... provide care to at least one resident. These facilities are, in general, maintained for people, chronically ill or disabled, who reside there more or less permanently, in contrast to, for example a hospital where patients are accommodated on the basis of medical need and are provided with continuing medical care and supporting diagnostic and therapeutic services" (List of Canadian Hospitals and Special Care Facilities, 1982, Statistics Canada Cat. No. 83-201, p. 70). The list contains 3,952 such facilities, of which 3,533 or 89.1%, responded to the survey. As of May 1, 1984, it is estimated that there were 192,056 residents of such institutions and 79,365 of these are reported to have mobility problems.

Institutions which do not offer special care facilities, such as homes for the aged, are excluded from these survey results.

Four facility categories are distinguished by Statistics Canada: (1) Aged, (2) Physically handicapped, (3) Mentally retarded, (4) Mentally handicapped.

Of the total of 192,056, 151,125 (78.7%) reside in facilities for the aged, 2,488 (1.3%) reside in facilities for the physically handicapped, 15,469 (8.1%) in facilities for the mentally retarded, 22,394 (11.7%) in facilities for the mentally handicapped, and for 580 residents the type of facility was undetermined.

The survey contained 27 questions on:

(1) nature of residents' disabilities

(2) use of aids by residents

(3) use of transportation facilities

(4) factors causing difficulty or preventing use of transportation facilities

(5) vehicles owned/leased/rented and the degree to which they meet needs

(6) an open ended question eliciting comments on residents transport needs

This chapter discusses the results and ends with a summary of the survey data base.

3.2 DATA ANALYSIS

In the analysis to follow, the survey results for all of Canada will be presented. Tables have also been prepared by Statistics Canada showing results by province and on the basis of a rural versus urban split. However, in order to meet the requirement of confidentiality of reports for individual institutions, the data tape to be supplied by Statistics Canada to the Transportation Development Centre suppresses most of these geographical identifiers. In any event, the results for all regions are of greatest significance for most readers.

3.2.1 A Profile of Institutions, Residents and Their Disabilities

As of May 1, 1984 there were 192,056 residents in 3,966 Special Care Facilities. As shown in Table 3.1, 78.7% of all residents lived in homes for the aged, 8.1% in institutions for the mentally retarded, only 1.3% in institutions for the physically handicapped, and 11.7% in institutions for the mentally handicapped. Hence all survey results are dominated by responses from homes for the aged.

Table 3.1
Type of Disability of Residents by Type of Institution (Type of Care)

Institution (Type of Care)	Disability (number and percent for each institution)				
	Total	Mobility	Sensory	Mental	None
Home for the Aged	151,125 78.7%	77,119 51.0%	32,983 21.8%	26,601 17.6%	--
Mentally Retarded	15,469 8.1%	150 1.0%	96 0.6%	15,014 97.1%	--
Physically Handicapped	2,488 1.3%	1,259 50.6%	706 28.4%	489 19.7%	--
Mentally Handicapped	22,394 11.7%	661 3.0%	314 1.4%	20,166 90.1%	--
Not Stated	580 0.3%	176 30.3%	108 18.6%	278 47.9%	--
Column Totals	192,056 100.0%	79,365 41.3%	34,207 17.8%	62,548 32.6%	35,332 18.4%

Source: Survey of Special Care Facilities
Note: Residents may suffer from more than one disability, therefore, rows do not add to total.
The data to fill the missing cells in the last column have not been tabulated.

The disabilities of residents are classified as mobility, sensory, or mental. 18.4% of all residents are classified as having none of these disabilities. It is important to note that survey respondents manifested some difficulty in answering the questions requiring a classification of residents according to disability. Consequently, the reader is warned to interpret the results with caution. The definitions of disability that are used are described in the following paragraphs.

A mobility disability is defined on the questionnaire as "difficulty walking without resting, or moving from one room to another, or walking up and down a flight of stairs."

Residents with a sensory disability "have vision or hearing difficulties which are not corrected by aids, or they have trouble speaking and being understood."

The survey questionnaire specifically asked respondents to exclude "persons with mobility or sensory problems that are the result of either a mental handicap or mental retardation" from being classified as mobility handicapped or sensory handicapped. Persons with mobility or sensory handicaps which are the result of a mental handicap or mental retardation are classified to the group suffering from mental disability.

79,365 (41.3%) of the institutional population is reported as suffering mobility disability. About one half of the residents of homes for the aged and institutions for the physically handicapped are reported as suffering from mobility disabilities, but the population of the latter institution is small. The vast majority, 77,119 out of 79,365, with this disability are in homes for the aged.

34,207 (17.8%) of the institutional population is reported as suffering from sensory disabilities. Most are residents of homes for the aged. An unknown proportion of residents are classified as suffering from both mobility and sensory disabilities.

While there are only 18.8% of residents living in institutions for the mentally retarded or mentally handicapped, there are 62,548 or 32.6% classified as suffering from mental disabilities. This is largely a result of the fact that 17.6% of the residents of homes for the aged are classified as having a mental disability.

Table 3.2 provides a breakdown by age of each class of disability. It is unfortunate that the age categories chosen for the survey are so inappropriate for graduating the classes of disability of most interest -- namely mobility and sensory. About 95% of residents with a mobility disability not caused by mental disability are 45 or more years old. The same holds true for those with a sensory disability. There is little scope here for analyzing the relationship between age and disability.

3.2.2 Aids Used by Residents

Table 3.3 shows the number of residents who use various types of aids, by institution. The most frequently used aid is a manual wheelchair, with 31,907 (16.6% of the 192,056 residents) reported to use this aid. This is equal to about 40% of the total number who report a mobility disability.

Table 3.2
Disability of Residents by Age

Age Group	Mobility Disability	Sensory Disability	Mental Disability
0 - 15 years	156 0.2%	143 0.4%	4,038 6.5%
16 - 44 Years	1,159 1.5%	642 1.9%	21,186 33.9%
45 Plus Years	76,935 96.9%	32,418 94.8%	34,447 55.1%
Not stated	1,115 1.4%	1,004 2.9%	2,877 4.6%
All Ages	79,365 100.0%	34,207 100.0%	62,548 100.0%

Source: Survey of Special Care Facilities
Note: Residents may suffer from more than one disability. Data on the number of residents with none of these disabilities, by age group, were collected but not tabulated.

A cane is the second most commonly used aid (11.7%), followed by walkers (8.1%). Communication aids are used by 12,470 (6.5%) of residents.

Since one resident may use more than one aid, it is not possible to accurately determine the total number of residents who use aids from this survey. If we assume that multiple use is uncommon, however, it is interesting to note that the number of mobility aids (i.e., cane, crutch,

Table 3.3
Aids Used by Type of Institution (Type of Care) and Percent of Residents Who Use Them

Aid	Home for the Aged	Mentally Retarded	Physically Disabled	Mentally Disabled	Non-Response	Total for Each Aid
Canes	21,711 14.4%	168 1.1%	271 10.9%	309 1.4%	37 6.4%	22,496 11.7%
Crutches	497 0.3%	25 0.2%	34 1.4%	63 0.3%	0 0.0%	619 0.3%
Walkers	14,929 9.9%	226 1.5%	114 4.6%	288 1.3%	44 7.6%	15,601 8.1%
Braces	1,945 1.3%	207 1.3%	81 3.3%	213 1.0%	3 0.5%	2,449 1.3%
Manual Wheelchairs	28,988 19.2%	1,006 6.5%	567 22.8%	1,190 5.3%	156 26.9%	31,907 16.6%
Electric Wheelchairs	771 0.5%	171 1.1%	264 10.6%	36 0.2%	2 0.3%	1,244 0.6%
Communication Aids	11,200 7.4%	618 4.0%	294 11.8%	289 1.3%	69 11.9%	12,470 6.5%
Other Aids	2,810 1.9%	320 2.1%	32 1.3%	358 1.6%	29 5.0%	3,549 1.8%
Total Residents	151,125 100.0%	15,469 100.0%	2,488 100.0%	22,394 100.0%	580 100.0%	192,056 (Row Total)

Source: Survey of Special Care Facilities
Note: Residents may use more than one aid or may use no aids.

walker, braces, or wheelchair) is equal to almost 39% of the number of residents, while the number reporting a mobility disability (Table 3.1) is about 41% of the total.

Table 3.3 also reveals that, compared to residents of homes for the aged, relatively few of the residents of institutions for the mentally retarded or mentally handicapped use aids. Residents of institutions for the physically handicapped use the various aids in roughly similar proportions to residents of old age homes, with the outstanding exception of the high usage of electric wheelchairs (10.6%) by the physically handicapped. Once again, it is useful to summarize by stating that the numbers are overwhelmingly dominated by residents of old age homes.

3.2.3 Mobility of Residents

The survey solicited estimates of the number of residents who: (a) are "completely bedridden"; (b) "able to leave the facility to take short trips by themselves"; (c) "able to leave the facility to take short trips only with the assistance or supervision of someone else". The wording of the these questions (11, 12, 13) seems to imply that the residual consists of residents who are unable to leave the facility for some reason other than being bedridden. It is not certain how respondents interpreted this question, however, so caution is advised in analyzing these results.

As shown in Table 3.4, only 39,971 (20.8%) of residents are able to take trips without assistance, while a further 60,532 (31.5%) are able to take trips with assistance. Nearly one half of all residents can not travel outside the facility.

Table 3.4
Mobility of Residents

Degree of Mobility	Number	Per Cent
Bedridden Residents	7,754	4.0%
Able to Take Short Trips By Self	39,971	20.8%
Able to Take Trips Only With Assistance	60,532	31.5%
Not Included in Above Categories	83,799	43.6%
Total Residents	192,056	100.0%

Source: Survey of Special Care Facilities

3.2.4 Factors Causing Difficulty in Taking Short Trips

Survey respondents were asked the following question (14): "Listed below are some reasons why residents might not leave or have difficulty leaving your facility to take short trips. For your facility, how important is each of the following factors?"

Since this question mixes together prevention and 'difficulty', one cannot determine why the 43.6% of residents who are not bedridden are unable to leave. There is a category entitled "severity of the handicap prevents travel" but only 12.9% (511 administrators) regard this as a "very important" factor. It is best to interpret the results reported in Table 3.5 as an expression of opinion regarding the factors inhibiting travel. Furthermore, one cannot conclude from these results anything about the number of residents who are inhibited from travel by each factor listed.

24.9% of respondents rated the factor "suitable public transportation not available" as very important while 22.2% rated the factor "suitable private transportation not available" as very important. One more factor, "specially equipped vehicle(s) not available", could be grouped under the general heading of lack of suitable transportation facilities. 20.8% of respondents ranked lack of specially equipped vehicles as very important.

Table 3.5
Reasons Why Residents Might Not Leave or Have Difficulty Leaving Facility to Take Short Trips: Answers by Administrators

Reason	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Not Applicable Or No Response	Total Answers
Professional care not available	518 13.1%	619 15.5%	817 20.5%	2,012 50.4%	3,966 100.0%
Suitable supervision not available	987 24.9%	826 20.8%	608 15.3%	1,544 39.0%	3,966 100.0%
Suitable public transportation not available	1,078 27.2%	707 17.8%	707 17.8%	1,474 37.2%	3,966 100.0%
Suitable private transportation not available	879 22.2%	872 22.0%	740 18.7%	1,475 37.2%	3,966 100.0%
Specially equipped vehicle(s) not available	823 20.8%	539 13.5%	703 17.9%	1,901 47.9%	3,966 100.0%
Too expensive	827 20.9%	764 19.3%	862 21.7%	1,513 38.1%	3,966 100.0%
Insufficient interest on the part of the residents	543 13.7%	1,189 30.0%	748 18.9%	1,486 37.5%	3,966 100.0%
Severity of the handicap prevents travel	511 12.9%	906 22.8%	708 17.9%	1,769 44.6%	3,966 100.0%

Source: Survey of Special Care Facilities

"Professional care not available" and "insufficient interest on the part of residents" were rated as very important factors by only about 13% of respondents. "Too expensive" was rated very important by 20.9%.

In summary, factors related to availability of transportation facilities are judged to be the most important factors inhibiting travel, but lack of public transportation facilities is not the most important deficit. The combination of special care and supervision, special vehicles, private transportation and expense are more important factors. This result underlines the special needs of residents of special care facilities.

The responses to Section C (questions 15-18) of the survey questionnaire have not been tabulated (see Appendix A for a copy of the questionnaire). Questions 15-18 refer to the availability and use of public transportation.

3.2.5 Vehicles Owned, Leased or Rented

Nearly one-half of all special care facilities own, lease or rent vehicles for transporting residents (see Table 3.6). Of the four types of institution, only those for the physically handicapped are significantly below average in this respect -- 41.4% of these own, lease or rent vehicles.

Table 3.6
Facilities Which Own, Lease or Rent Vehicles for Transporting Residents

Institution (type of care)	Yes	No	No Response	Total
Home for the aged	1,135 46.3%	1,262 51.5%	53 2.2%	2,450 100.0%
Mentally Retarded	338 51.3%	298 45.2%	23 3.5%	659 100.0%
Physically Handicapped	41 41.4%	49 49.5%	9 9.1%	99 100.0%
Mentally Handicapped	392 52.7%	321 43.1%	31 4.2%	744 100.0%
Not Stated	7 50.0%	7 50.0%	0 0.0%	14 100.0%
Column Totals	1,913 48.2%	1,937 48.8%	116 2.9%	3,966 100.0%

Source: Survey of Special Care Facilities

The total number of vehicles in these fleets is 3,596 (see Table 3.7) or an average of fewer than two per institution reporting a fleet. Automobiles comprise one third of this total, with vans and special vans the next most numerous components at 825 and 419 respectively. Buses and special buses are the next most numerous at 394 and 341. The remainder of the fleet consists of small numbers of trucks, special trucks and automobiles, and other vehicles.

Tables 3.7 and 3.8 reveal some relationships between size of institution, as measured by number of beds, and fleet characteristics. Medium and larger institutions (21-99 or 100+ beds) are more likely to use buses or special buses while the smallest institutions are more likely to rely heavily on automobiles. More than twenty per cent of institutions in all three size classes have vans, but when it comes to special vans, the smallest institutions (1-20 beds) are much less likely to have them.

The picture is not surprising -- larger institutions own, lease or rent larger and more specialized vehicles.

Table 3.7
Vehicles Owned, Leased or Rented by Size of Institution:
Number and Distribution Within Each Size Group

Vehicle Type	Size of Institution			
	Small 1-20 Beds	Medium 21-99 Beds	Large 100+ Beds	Total Number
Bus	82 6.3%	169 13.0%	143 14.3%	394 11.0%
Special Bus	49 3.8%	143 11.0%	149 14.9%	341 9.5%
Truck	59 4.6%	29 2.2%	57 5.7%	145 4.0%
Special Truck	10 0.8%	3 0.2%	22 2.2%	35 1.0%
Van	343 26.5%	277 21.2%	205 20.5%	825 22.9%
Special Van	64 4.9%	201 15.4%	154 15.4%	419 11.7%
Automobile	635 49.1%	402 30.8%	195 19.5%	1,232 34.3%
Special Automobile	13 1.0%	15 1.2%	41 4.1%	69 1.9%
Other Vehicle	38 2.9%	65 5.0%	33 3.3%	136 3.8%
Column Totals	1,293 100.0%	1,304 100.0%	999 100.0%	3,596 100.0%

Source: Survey of Special Care Facilities

Table 3.8 shows which types of vehicles are used most frequently on a day-to-day basis to transport the residents. For small institutions the automobile was named as the most frequently used vehicle (43.8% of respondents with a fleet) and the van was second (26.9%).

For medium-size institutions the rank order was the same with automobiles at 26.0% and vans at 18.9%. Special vans (16.6%), buses and special buses (11.2% and 9.4%) were also widely used by medium-size institutions. Special vans came first at 24.3% for large institutions, followed by vans (18.4%) and special buses (16.4%) and buses (12.3%).

3.2.6 Degree to Which They Meet Residents Needs

Of the special care facilities which own, lease or rent vehicles, 27.2% report that these meet all the transportation needs of their residents (see Table 3.9).

39.5% say they meet most needs, while the remaining one third say that only some, few, or none of their needs are met, or their opinion was not stated.

Table 3.8
Type of Vehicle Most Frequently Used by Each Institution:
Number of Institutions and Distribution Within Each Size Group

Vehicle Type	Size of Institution			
	Small 1-20 Beds	Medium 21-99 Beds	Large 100+ Beds	Total Number
Bus	42 5.0%	81 11.2%	42 12.3%	165 8.6%
Special Bus	24 2.8%	68 9.4%	56 16.4%	148 7.7%
Truck	10 1.2%	2 0.3%	0 0.0%	12 0.6%
Special Truck	1 0.1%	1 0.1%	3 0.9%	5 0.3%
Van	228 26.9%	137 18.9%	63 18.4%	428 22.4%
Special Van	37 4.4%	120 16.6%	83 24.3%	240 12.5%
Automobile	371 43.8%	188 26.0%	34 9.9%	593 31.0%
Special Auto	4 0.5%	4 0.6%	5 1.5%	13 0.7%
Other Vehicle	18 2.1%	23 3.2%	10 2.9%	51 2.7%
Not Stated	112 13.2%	100 13.8%	46 13.5%	258 13.5%
Total Number of Institutions with Vehicles	847 100.0%	724 100.0%	342 100.0%	1,913 100.0%
Number Reporting No Vehicles	919	825	193	1,937
No Response				116
Total	1,766	1,549	535	3,966

Source: Survey of Special Care Facilities

Table 3.9
Adequacy of Vehicles Owned, Leased or Rented in Meeting
the Transportation Needs of Residents

Adequacy	Number	Percent
Meets all needs	521	27.2%
Meets most needs	756	39.5%
Meets some needs	535	28.0%
Meets few needs	72	3.8%
Not stated	29	1.5%
Total number with vehicles	1,913	100.0%
Total number without vehicles	1,937	
No response	116	
Total number of institutions	3,966	

Source: Survey of Special Care Facilities

For institutions with vehicles which were judged to meet only some, few, or none of the residents needs (question 22), a follow-up question was asked on the reasons for lack of adequacy. Table 3.10 presents the results. The leading complaint was "not enough capacity for wheelchairs" named by 57.7% of the 607 who responded to this question. "Not easily accessible (ramps absent or not useable)" was named by over a third of respondents.

Table 3.10
Reasons Why Owned, Leased or Rented Vehicles Do Not Meet Transportation Needs of Residents

Reason	Number Giving Reason	Per Cent of 607
Not enough capacity for wheelchairs	350	57.7%
Not enough capacity for stretchers	112	18.5%
Not enough capacity for emergency equipment	120	19.8%
Not easily accessible	215	35.4%
Safety features inadequate	95	15.7%
Aisle too narrow	136	22.4%
Other reason	242	39.9%
Total number of respondents	607	

Source: Survey of Special Care Facilities
Note: Each of the 607 Respondents may give more than one reason.
Only those respondents who said that their existing fleets met "some" or "few or none" of the needs of their residents were asked this question.

Nearly half of those institutions which do not own, rent or lease vehicles stated that they have access to some other vehicles for transporting residents (i.e., vehicle volunteered by local service clubs, etc.). See question 24 in Appendix A. The follow-up questions (25 and 26) on types of vehicles and the degree to which they satisfy residents needs, have not been tabulated.

3.3 ADMINISTRATORS' COMMENTS

Survey respondents were invited to "make any comments which may help increase our understanding of the transportation needs of the residents of this facility." A ten-percent sample of these written comments were read and summarized in Statistics Canada's report; the entire section is reproduced here.

"In general, the 'write-ins' of approximately 350 questionnaires indicate that most institutions have all the vehicles they can afford but they all would like more than they have. If they have nothing, they would like a van with a wheelchair lift. If they have a van, they would like a mini-bus with more capacity and washroom facilities. If they have a mini-bus, they would like a full size bus with ramps and room for wheelchairs.

Ironically, most administrators noted that if desired vehicles somehow became available a new problem would be created and that is, most institutions couldn't afford more staff to operate and maintain the increased fleet. More specifically, the 'write-ins' seem to indicate different needs depending upon where the facility is located. In rural areas, where public transportation is not available the complaints are directed at private transportation companies which are hired when extra capacity is required for attending community events, shopping trips, etc. These companies are unreliable, require bookings long in advance, provide vehicles which are not properly modified for wheelchairs, are poorly staffed and are expensive. Institutions which have access to community vehicles and services have fewer complaints.

In urban areas, the administrators complained that the public transportation systems are not suitable for the severely handicapped. They suggest buses equipped with lifts or ramps and with room for wheelchairs would enable their residents to come and go more freely. Often, even large institutions with many vehicles cannot provide for individual pleasure trips because their capacity is being fully utilized for medical appointments, therapy sessions, etc. In such cases, most respondents said they would use their own private vehicles at their own expense to accommodate surplus capacity requirements. Taxis were the least attractive alternate method of transport.

Some administrators resented the fact that even as funds become available to purchase vehicles, there are no government guidelines which could help them choose the correct type or size of vehicle for their specific needs.

In spite of the very real need expressed for increased capacity the problem of funding will have to be addressed. How will the institutions afford additional vehicles? How will the facility pay for extra drivers and assistants to operate and maintain them? These questions seem to remain unanswered."

3.4 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In summary, the following points have been raised in this analysis of the Special Care Facilities (SCF) Survey:

- the Special Care Facilities Survey questioned administrators of institutions, not individual residents directly.
- 192,056 residents lived in 3,966 Special Care Facilities May 1, 1984.
- 41 percent of the residents suffered a mobility disability, 17.8 percent a sensory disability, and 32.6 percent a mental disability. Almost all of the mobility and sensory disabled are over 44 years of age.

- 17.2 percent of residents use a manual or electric wheelchair, 11.7 percent use canes, 8.1 percent use walkers, and 6.5 percent use communication aids.
- nearly one half of all institutions owned, leased or rented vehicles for transporting residents; the average fleet size is slightly less than two vehicles.
- the most frequently used vehicle is the automobile, followed by the van.
- of the institutions which own, lease or rent vehicles, 66.7 percent report that these meet all or most of their residents' needs; for institutions with vehicles which were judged to meet only some, few or none of the residents' needs, the leading complaint was "not enough capacity for wheelchairs".

4. Canadian Health and Disability Survey

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The Canadian Health and Disability Survey (CHDS) was conducted as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in October 1983 and June 1984. The data are combined and weighted to reflect June 1984 population estimates. 65,800 households were surveyed; 15,854 adults and children were identified as having some form of disability and they were then interviewed. About 90 percent of the identified group of 15,854 participated in the follow-up interview.

The sampling frame for the LFS consists of all households in Canada, with the following exclusions: residents of the Yukon and North West Territories, residents of Indian reserves, full time members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions. These exclusions constitute less than three percent of the population.

Nineteen screening questions were included in the LFS questionnaire to identify adults with some form of disability. The screening questions are based on the World Health Organization (WHO) definition of **disability** as "any restriction or lack ... of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being" (quoted in Report of the Canadian Health and Disability Survey: 1983-84, Statistics

This chapter is based on the "Report of the Canadian Health and Disability Survey: 1983-84", Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 82-555, July 1986, plus over twenty special tabulations prepared by Health Division, Statistics Canada for TransVision Consultants Limited.

Canada, Catalogue No. 82-555E, p. 10). An **impairment** is the medical condition (e.g. arthritis) which may lead to a disability (e.g. inability to climb stairs). A disability may or may not result in an occupational **handicap** (e.g. an operator of a word processor may not be handicapped by a disability such as an inability to walk without a cane, but a bricklayer would be).

In the CHDS, disability is defined operationally in terms of the respondent's reported trouble or inability to perform any of 17 activities of daily living (e.g. dressing or undressing, speaking and being understood); or if the respondent reported a limitation in the kind or amount of activity they could perform at home, work or school because of a long-term physical condition or health problem; or if they had a mental handicap. The question on mental handicap was asked of another household member about the respondent and the question was designed to identify severe incapacity such as mental retardation. Mental or emotional disorders such as neurosis were not included in the definition of disability, because of the sensitive nature of the topic and the difficulty of screening respondents.

Most short term disabilities which were not expected to last for six months or more, e.g. disability arising from pregnancy or a broken leg, were excluded from the definition.

The screening questions numbered 10-26 in the questionnaire (Appendix B) are designed to elicit the respondent's own, subjective estimate of his or her disability. (In some cases the questions are answered by a third person on behalf of the respondent.) Thus a person in a wheelchair could report "No Trouble" in moving between rooms. Questions 10-26 have been developed by the O.E.C.D. and tested in other countries. The activity limitations approach underlying questions 10-26 is also used in the United States Health Interview Survey.

Since the CHDS is a supplement to the LFS, responses to the questionnaire on disabilities can be linked to data on socio-demographic status, work status, number of hours worked, occupation, etc. Disabled and non-disabled can be compared on the basis of any variables covered by the LFS main questionnaire. A micro-data tape to permit these and other analyses is being prepared by Statistics Canada for public use and may be available for sale as early as April 1987.

4.2 DATA ANALYSIS

Before analyzing the survey results with respect to access to transportation, our main interest here, an overview of the disabled population is in order.

Table 4.1
Disability Status by Age and Sex

Sex by age group	Total Population	Not Disabled	Disabled Population	Percent of Row Total	Percent of Column Total
		Thousands			
Both Sexes					
0 - 14 years	5,326	5,024	302	5.7%	11.0%
15 - 24 years	4,335	4,170	165	3.8%	6.0%
25 - 34 years	4,335	4,105	230	5.3%	8.4%
35 - 54 years	5,840	5,258	581	9.9%	21.1%
55 - 64 years	2,270	1,709	561	24.7%	20.4%
65 years and over	2,356	1,446	910	38.6%	33.1%
Total all ages	**24,462**	**21,712**	**2,749**	**11.2%**	**100.0%**
Subtotal ages 15+	**19,136**	**16,688**	**2,447**	**12.8%**	
Male					
0 - 14 years	2,731	2,556	175	6.4%	13.6%
15 - 24 years	2,190	2,112	78	3.6%	6.1%
25 - 34 years	2,146	2,038	108	5.0%	8.4%
35 - 54 years	2,917	2,649	269	9.2%	21.0%
55 - 64 years	1,086	819	268	24.7%	20.9%
65 years and over	1,017	632	385	37.9%	30.0%
Total all ages	**12,087**	**10,806**	**1,283**	**10.6%**	**100.0%**
Female					
0 - 14 years	2,595	2,468	127	4.9%	8.7%
15 - 24 years	2,145	2,058	87	4.1%	5.9%
25 - 34 years	2,189	2,067	122	5.6%	8.3%
35 - 54 years	2,922	2,610	312	10.7%	21.3%
55 - 64 years	1,183	890	293	24.8%	20.0%
65 years and over	1,339	814	525	39.2%	35.8%
Total all ages	**12,373**	**10,907**	**1,466**	**11.2%**	**100.0%**

Source: Canadian Health and Disability Survey.

For Canada as a whole, 12.8% of the adult population (aged 15 and over) report some level of disability. 5.7% of children aged 0-14 years report some level of disability. The incidence of reported disability varies by age and sex, as shown in Table 4.1. Except for children, reported incidence is higher for females for all age groups. Again with the exception of children, the incidence rises with age from 3.8% for 15-24 year olds to 38.6% for 65 years and older. As a result of the high incidence of disability within the non-institutionalized population of elderly Canadians, 33.1% of the total disabled population comes from the population of persons aged 65 and older.

The incidence of disability among the adult population aged 15 and over is higher in rural areas than in urban areas -- 15.0% versus 11.9%. This difference is partly due to the greater proportion of elderly in the rural population.

Table 4.2 displays the survey results on nature of disability for the adult population aged 15 years and over. The sample size was not sufficient to

construct reliable estimates by age and sex for all types of disability, so no breakdown by sex is given here, although it is possible to characterize sexual differences in the following way: women report higher rates of mobility, agility and vision problems than do men, while men report higher rates of hearing and speaking difficulties.

Table 4.2
Adult Disabled Persons By Nature of Disability by Age Group

Age Group	Total	Nature of Disability and Incidence in Disabled Population						
		Mobility	Agility	Seeing	Hearing	Speaking	Mental	Unknown
		Thousands						
All Ages	2,448	1,598	1,334	331	634	116	83	197
		65.3%	54.5%	13.5%	25.9%	4.7%	3.4%	8.0%
15-34	396	189	158	37	67	42	41	61
		47.8%	40.0%	9.4%	17.0%	10.6%	10.4%	15.4%
35-54	581	352	300	53	112	23	19	68
		60.6%	51.8%	9.1%	19.3%	4.0%	3.3%	11.7%
55-64	561	396	331	48	133	13	9	41
		70.6%	59.0%	8.6%	23.7%	2.3%	1.6%	7.3%
65 plus	910	662	544	193	322	37	14	27
		72.7%	59.8%	21.2%	35.4%	4.1%	1.5%	3.0%

Source: Canadian Health and Disability Survey, unpublished tabulations for TransVision Consultants Ltd.
Note: 'Total Disabled' is the number of persons reporting a disability, not the row total.
One person may have several disabilities.

It is necessary to define terms before analyzing the results reported in Table 4.2. Anyone reporting trouble with any of the activities covered by questions 10-14 (see Appendix to this chapter) was classified under the heading "mobility". These questions refer to walking and moving about. Questions 15-21 on body movements are classified under the heading "agility". Questions 22 and 23 cover "seeing"; 24 and 25 cover "hearing"; 26 covers "speaking"; 28 covers "mental handicap"; and those answering "yes" solely to question 27 were classified as "nature unknown".

Nearly two-thirds of the 2,448,000 individuals aged 15 or over who reported one or more disabilities suffered from a mobility problem. Nearly 55 percent suffered agility problems, while one quarter of the 2,448,000 reported hearing problems. Seeing problems affected 13.5 percent and speaking problems 4.7 percent.

Mobility, agility and hearing problems all increase in incidence with advancing age. Both seeing and hearing problems show a sharp increase in the 65+ age group. However, the proportion of the disabled population reporting seeing or speaking problems shows no uniform tendency to increase with age.

Table 4.3 records data on the number of individuals classified as mobility disabled (2,448,000 in the adult population) who report that they are currently using an aid.

Table 4.3
Use of Mobility Aids by Adults Reporting a Mobility Disability

Type of Aid	Number in Thousands	Percent of Those Reporting a Mobility Disability	Percent of Adult Population
Cane	274	17.1%	1.43%
Back of leg brace	97	6.1%	0.51%
Orthopedic footwear	85	5.3%	0.44%
Wheelchair	75	4.7%	0.39%
Walker	47	2.9%	0.25%
Crutches	43	2.7%	0.22%
Foot or leg prosthesis	18	1.1%	0.09%
Other (unspecified)	42	2.6%	0.22%
Total reporting use of one or more aids	**467**	**29.2%**	**2.44%**
Total reporting a mobility disability	**1,598**	**100.0%**	
Total population age 15+	19,136		100.00%

Source: Canadian Health and Disability Survey.
Note: An individual may use more than one aid.

It is noted that there are additional individuals who use aids but do not report themselves as disabled, so the figures in Table 4.3 do not show the total use of aids in the Canadian population (disabled plus not disabled).

467,000 mobility disabled individuals report that they use one or more aids. This represents 29.2 percent of the mobility disabled population or 2.44 percent of the total adult population. A further 68,000 reported the need for one or more aids. The number reporting an unmet need was too small to reliably estimate figures by type of aid.

Canes were the most common type of aid reported (274,000 or 17.1 percent of the mobility disabled), followed by back or leg brace (97,000 or 6.1%), then orthopedic footwear (85,000 or 5.3%), 75,000 used a wheelchair (4.7%), with smaller numbers using walkers, crutches, a foot or leg prosthesis or other aid.

4.2.1 Disabled Adults' Difficulties with Transportation

The CHDS survey contained 36 questions on transportation (see Section F of questionnaire in the Appendix). Questions covered automobile use, special features of owned automobiles, availability and use of public transit and special public transit. In addition, questions were asked regarding the use of and difficulties with long distance travel, by mode -- airplane, bus, train, auto/small truck/van.

As we analyze the results of the CHDS for groups containing relatively few individuals, it becomes more important to take proper account of the

problem of sampling variability. For a given sample size, if the number to be estimated is large then the sampling variability is small relative to the number to be estimated, and vice versa. For this survey Statistics Canada regards all estimates of less than 6,000 in the adult population as too small to publish because the estimated coefficient of variation exceeds 25 percent. The coefficient of variation is the ratio of the standard deviation of the estimate to the estimate itself. Similarly, Statistics Canada regards all estimates in the range of around 6,000 to 11,000 or 12,000 to require "caution" in their use; the coefficient of variation for estimates in this range is between 16.5% and 25%. In this report, Statistics Canada's practice has been followed and estimates of 6,000 or less are marked with the symbol "--". In order to avoid clutter we have not attached a special symbol to mark estimates in the range 6,000 to 11,000, but the reader is asked to bear in mind the problem of sampling variation with respect to all data reported in the following tables.

158,000 Canadians aged 15 or older reported that they were housebound -- unable to leave their residence as a result of their condition or health problems. 142,000 of the non-housebound disabled population have special transportation needs for local travel, but 49,000 of these 142,000 report that no special facilities are available. The majority with unmet needs live in rural areas.

59 percent of those disabled who can leave their home have access to public transit but one fifth (281,000) of these have some difficulty using it. Nearly 80 percent of the non-housebound disabled have access to taxi service of whom about 13,000 report using it nearly every day; a further 405,000 use taxi service occasionally.

Over 99 percent of disabled adults who are able to leave their home have access to private or public transportation facilities for local travel.

Private motor vehicles are available to 72.6 percent of disabled non-housebound persons and nearly three fifths of these people drive themselves. Special features are installed on 54,000 vehicles (automatic transmissions and power steering were the most frequently reported special features) but 16,000 persons reported an unmet need for special features on their car.

Over 85 percent of the non-housebound disabled population were able to make long distance trips of 80 kilometers or more, almost as many as reported themselves able to use local public transport. Problems with air travel were mentioned by 6.5 percent of the disabled, difficulties with bus travel by 14.6 percent and 7.4 percent mentioned difficulties with rail travel. These data are for all non-housebound respondents, whether the individual has ever attempted to use the mode or not. If those who never attempted to use the mode are omitted, the proportions reporting difficulties are 8.3 percent for air travel, 16.3 percent for bus and 9.0 for rail.

Within the group reporting difficulty in long distance travel, difficulty boarding and difficulty moving in the terminal were the most commonly-cited problems (see Table 4.4). Difficulty with the on-board seating was mentioned relatively frequently for bus travel but much less so for air travel.

Table 4.4
Relative Frequency of Mentioning Problems With Transportation by Mode

Difficulties Reported	Air	Rail	Bus
Hearing announcements	19.1%	12.3%	9.2%
Seeing Signs	13.2%	16.9%	10.9%
Moving in the terminal	33.8%	42.2%	28.3%
Boarding	35.3%	57.8%	48.0%
Seating on board	19.9%	29.9%	41.4%
Washrooms	14.0%	17.5%	14.5%

Source: Canadian Health and Disability Survey.
Note: The percentages in each column may total more than 100% where respondents mentioned more than one difficulty.

It is interesting to note that while the disabled population made fewer trips on average than the Canadian population as a whole, there is little difference in the modal choice for long-distance travel. The percentage of trips of 80 kilometers or more which were taken by bus, was higher at 7.9 percent for disabled persons (3.8 percent for the Canadian population). Parallel comparisons for car are 84.5 percent for the disabled population (88.6 percent) and for airplanes they are 5.4 percent (4.9 percent for the Canadian population as a whole). These figures are quoted from the Report of the Canadian Health and Disability Survey 1983-84, Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-555E, p. 81).

4.2.2 Housebound

Table 4.5 provides a breakdown by age of the number of disabled persons who are housebound. While the proportion of the disabled population who are housebound is only 6.45 percent, nearly 9.5 percent of the disabled

Table 4.5
Disabled Persons Who Are Housebound, by Age Group

Age Group	Number of Housebound (Thousands)	Percent of The Number of Disabled	Percent of the Total Population
15 - 34 years	15	3.8%	0.2%
35 - 54 years	25	4.3%	0.4%
55 - 64 years	32	5.7%	1.4%
65 plus years	86	9.5%	3.7%
Total (age 15+)	**158**	**6.5%**	**0.8%**

Source: Canadian Health and Disability Survey, unpublished tabulations for TransVision Consultants Ltd.

population aged 65 and over is housebound. Almost one third (52 out of 158 thousand) of the housebound live in rural areas, a disproportionately high number.

4.2.3 Local Transportation

Only 59 percent (1,317,000) of the 2,306,000 disabled adult Canadians who are able to leave their own home have access to local public transportation. Table 4.6 shows the frequency of use of local public transportation by age and sex group. The youngest age group, 15-34, are the most likely age group to use local public transportation "almost every day" while those aged 65 or older are the least likely. This is probably due to the lower labour force participation rate for the older group. 63.7% of males (all age groups) report their frequency of use as "seldom or never" but only 54.7% of females report themselves in this category. This difference between the sexes may be due to differences in access to automobiles, but without further investigation it is not possible to know for sure.

Table 4.6
Disabled Persons Who Have Local Public Transportation
By Frequency of Use by Sex and Age Group

Sex by age group	Frequency of use of local public transportation				
	Total	Almost every day	Occasionally	Seldom/Never	Not Stated
	Thousands				
Both Sexes					
All ages	**1,317**	**164**	**375**	**771**	--
15 - 34 years	236	55	62	118	--
35 - 54 years	331	41	76	213	--
55 - 64 years	297	30	86	179	--
65 years and over	453	38	152	261	--
Male					
All ages	**567**	**68**	**134**	**361**	--
15 - 34 years	108	27	22	58	--
35 - 54 years	142	15	23	103	--
55 - 64 years	139	11	32	94	--
65 years and over	178	14	57	106	--
Female					
All ages	**750**	**96**	**241**	**410**	--
15 - 34 years	128	28	40	60	--
35 - 54 years	189	26	53	110	--
55 - 64 years	158	19	54	85	--
65 years and over	275	24	95	155	--

Source: Canadian Health and Disability Survey.

Table 4.7 shows the reported incidence of trouble that disabled users have experienced with the use of local public transit. Only 281,000 (21.3 percent) of the 1,317,000 with access report any trouble. The most commonly reported problem is "getting on/off" (205,000 or 15.6 percent), with trouble "getting to bus/subway/streetcar" as the second most commonly reported problem (142,000 or 10.8 percent). A higher proportion, 27 percent, of those who "seldom/never" use public transit report that

they have trouble with its use. It is difficult to interpret this last result because we do not know what proportion of the "seldom/never" group has had occasion to test the system and make an informed opinion.

Table 4.7
Disabled Persons Who Have Local Public Transportation By Frequency of Use and Troubles of Use

Troubles with use of local public transportation	Frequency of use of local public transportation				
	Total	Almost every day	Occasionally	Seldom/Never	Not Stated
			Thousands		
Total	**1,317** 100.0%	**164** 12.5%	**375** 28.5%	**771** 58.5%	**7** 0.5%
Trouble	**281** 21.3%	**22** 1.7%	**51** 3.9%	**208** 15.8%	--
Getting to Bus/Subway/Streetcar	142	--	14	123	--
Getting On/Off	205	14	32	159	--
Insufficient Space to Sit/Stand	50	--	7	39	
Other Unspecified	72	9	16	47	--
Trouble not stated	--	--	--	--	--
No trouble	**1,032** 78.4%	**141** 10.7%	**324** 24.6%	**562** 42.7%	--
Not stated	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Canadian Health and Disability Survey.

Table 4.8 shows the numbers of disabled persons reporting trouble in using local public transportation, broken down by disability. The pattern revealed by Table 4.8 is one of remarkable similarities across types of disability, with the following major exceptions: those with a hearing disability or a disability of "nature unknown" are least likely to report trouble in using public transit while those with mental disability are most likely to report trouble in use.

Table 4.8
Disabled Persons Who Have Local Public Transportation By Nature of Disability by Troubles of Use

Troubles of Use	Nature of Disability							
	Total	Mobility	Agility	Seeing	Hearing	Speaking	Mental	Unknown
					Thousands			
Total	**1,317** 100.0%	**863** 65.5%	**702** 53.3%	**160** 12.1%	**326** 24.8%	**51** 3.9%	**35** 2.7%	**108** 8.2%
Trouble	**281** 21.3%	**250** 19.0%	**209** 15.9%	**52** 3.9%	**57** 4.3%	**18** 1.4%	**16** 1.2%	**7** 0.5%
Getting to Bus/Subway/Streetcar	142	136	116	31	30	7	--	--
Getting On/Off	205	195	167	37	42	10	7	--
Insufficient Space to Sit/Stand	50	48	42	9	9	--	--	--
Other Unspecified	72	51	45	13	13	10	11	--
Trouble not stated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
No trouble	**1,032** 78.4%	**611** 46.4%	**491** 37.3%	**108** 8.2%	**269** 20.4%	**33** 2.5%	**19** 1.4%	**101** 7.7%
Not stated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Canadian Health and Disability Survey, unpublished tabulations for TransVision Consultants Ltd.

Table 4.9 shows the frequency of use of local public transit by degree of disability. Those who reported being completely unable to perform three or more activities were classified as suffering "major" disability; those who could not perform one or two were classified as "moderate"; those who had difficulty but could perform all activities were classified as having "some" disability; finally, some were screened in only by the activity limitation or mental handicap questions. In this scheme, 14.1 percent of the disabled were classified as having "major" disability, 23.2 percent as "moderate", 53.7 percent as "some" and 8.9 percent as activity limitation or mental handicap only.

Table 4.9 shows that those with a major degree of disability differ substantially from all other groups in their frequency of use of public transit. They are much less likely to use transit almost every day -- 4.3 percent versus 12 to 17.6 percent for other groups. A large fraction, 80.9 percent, of those with a major disability report that they "seldom/never" use local public transportation.

Table 4.9
Disabled Persons Who Have Local Public Transportation
By Frequency of Use by Degree of Disability

Degree of disability	Frequency of use of local public transportation				
	Total	Almost every day	Occasionally	Seldom/Never	Not Stated
			Thousands		
Degree of Disability					
Some Disability	735	101	235	395	--
Moderate Disability	301	36	84	179	--
Major Disability	162	7	25	131	--
Activity Limitation and/or Mental Handicap Only	119	21	32	66	--
Total	**1,317** 100.0%	**164** 12.5%	**375** 28.5%	**771** 58.5%	**7** 0.5%

Source: Canadian Health and Disability Survey, unpublished tabulations for TransVision Consultants Ltd.

4.2.4 The Need for Special Local Transportation

Tables 4.10 and 4.11 show the numbers of individuals reporting a requirement for special local transportation, broken down by age and sex (Table 4.10) and by rural versus urban location (Table 4.11). Both frequency of use and number reporting that a special service is not available, are included in Table 4.11.

Table 4.10 shows a clear differentiation by sex: except for the youngest age group, 15-34 years, about one and a half to nearly two times as many women as men report a need for special local transportation facilities. As a percentage of the total population, disabled and nondisabled, the number with special needs is small at 0.74 percent, but it rises sharply with age, reaching 3.01 percent of those 65 and older.

Table 4.10
Disabled Persons Who Need Special Local Transportation by Sex and Age Group

Need Special Local Transport	Total	Male	Female
Age Group			
15 - 34 years	20,000	9,000	10,000
35 - 54 years	26,000	11,000	16,000
55 - 64 years	25,000	10,000	15,000
65 years and over	71,000	25,000	46,000
Total all ages	**142,000** 100.0%	**54,000** 38.0%	**87,000** 61.3%

Source: Canadian Health and Disability Survey, unpublished tabulations for TransVision Consultants Ltd.

Table 4.11
Disabled Persons Who Need Special Local Transportation by Urban/Rural Location and Availability and Use

Availability and Use of Special Local Transportation	Location		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Special service available	**80,000** 56.3%	**65,000** 45.8%	**14,000** 9.9%
Used almost every day	13,000	10,000	--
Used occasionally	29,000	23,000	--
Used seldom or never	35,000	30,000	--
Use not stated	--	--	--
Special service not available	**49,000** 34.5%	**20,000** 14.1%	**29,000** 20.4%
Availability unknown	11,000	9,000	--
Availability not stated	--	--	--
Total	**142,000** 100.0%	**96,000** 67.6%	**46,000** 32.4%

Source: Canadian Health and Disability Survey.

Perhaps the most interesting fact revealed by Table 4.11 is that over one-third (49 out of 142 thousand) of those who need special local transportation report an unmet need. Those who report "special service not available" are mostly people who live in rural ares (29 out of 49 thousand).

4.2.5 Ability to Take Long Distance Trips

Of the 2,448,000 adult disabled Canadians (including 142,000 housebound), only 302,000 or 12.3% report that they are unable to take long distance trips of 80 km or more. The proportion who are unable to travel 80 km or more varies with age and nature of disability as shown in Table 4.12. The proportion is significantly higher than the 12.3 percent average, for

the seeing and speaking impaired and those with a mental handicap. 15.8 percent of the mobility impaired (252 out of 1,598 thousand) report that they are unable to take long distance trips. Those with a hearing difficulty report that only 11.7 percent can not take long distance trips.

Table 4.12
Disabled Persons by Ability to Take Long-Distance Trips
By Nature of Disability by Age Group

Nature of Disability by Age Group	Total Disabled Persons	Ability to Take Long-Distance Trips: Not able to take long-distance trips	Ability to Take Long-Distance Trips: Able to take long-distance trips	Ability to Take Long-Distance Trips: Not stated
		Thousands		
TOTAL				
All Ages	**2,448**	**302**	**2,086**	**59**
15-34 years	395	26	363	7
35-54 years	581	51	516	14
55-64 years	561	62	485	14
65 years and over	910	164	723	24
Mobility				
All Ages	**1,598**	**252**	**1,311**	**36**
15-34 years	189	14	171	--
35-54 years	352	38	306	8
55-64 years	396	54	333	9
65 years and over	662	146	501	16
Agility				
All Ages	**1,334**	**228**	**1,079**	**27**
15-34 years	158	17	138	--
35-54 years	300	33	264	--
55-64 years	331	47	276	8
65 years and over	544	131	401	13
Seeing				
All Ages	**331**	**77**	**243**	**11**
15-34 years	37	--	32	--
35-54 years	53	9	40	--
55-64 years	48	8	38	--
65 years and over	193	53	133	--
Hearing				
All Ages	**634**	**74**	**546**	**14**
15-34 years	67	--	65	--
35-54 years	112	7	102	--
55-64 years	133	12	119	--
65 years and over	322	54	261	7
Speaking				
All Ages	**116**	**29**	**83**	**--**
15-34 years	42	--	34	--
35-54 years	23	--	18	--
55-64 years	13	--	8	--
65 years and over	37	14	22	--
Mental Handicap				
All Ages	**83**	**25**	**56**	**--**
15-34 years	41	8	33	--
35-54 years	19	--	13	--
55-64 years	9	--	--	--
65 years and over	14	--	7	--
Nature Unknown				
All Ages	**197**	**11**	**180**	**--**
15-34 years	61	--	58	--
35-54 years	68	--	61	--
55-64 years	41	--	37	--
65 years and over	27	--	23	--

Source: Canadian Health and Disability Survey.

4.2.6 Long Distance Travel by Airplane

Additional information on disabled persons use of long distance facilities, and reported trouble, by mode (airplane, rail, bus, automobile) is discussed in the following sections. Succeeding the presentation of the following tables, the data across the four modes of long distance travel are compared. The first mode is air transport and Table 4.13 shows the type of trouble in travelling by airplane, by nature of disability.

Table 4.13
Disabled Persons Able to Make Long-Distance Trips
By Nature of Disability by Trouble Travelling by Airplane

Trouble Travelling by Airplane	Total	Nature of Disability						
		Mobility	Agility	Seeing	Hearing	Speaking	Mental	Unknown
	Thousands							
Total	**2,066**	**1,311**	**1,079**	**243**	**546**	**83**	**56**	**180**
	100.0%	62.8%	51.7%	11.6%	26.2%	4.0%	2.7%	8.6%
Trouble	**136**	**98**	**85**	**28**	**45**	**12**	**10**	**7**
	6.5%	4.7%	4.1%	1.3%	2.2%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%
Hearing Announcements	28	14	11	7	23	--	--	--
Seeing Signs/Notices	18	12	12	16	--	--	--	--
Moving Around the Terminal	46	41	36	16	14	--	--	--
Boarding/Disembarking	48	45	40	15	14	--	--	--
Seating on Board	27	24	25	7	--	--	--	--
Washroom Facilities	19	18	18	7	--	--	--	--
Other Stated Troubles	14	10	11	--	--	--	--	--
Other Unspecified	58	38	32	7	19	--	--	--
Trouble not stated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
No trouble	**1,499**	**905**	**749**	**149**	**372**	**44**	**25**	**141**
	71.9%	43.4%	35.9%	7.1%	17.8%	2.1%	1.2%	6.8%
Don't Know	450	306	244	65	129	26	22	32
Not stated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Canadian Health and Disability Survey, unpublished tabulations for TransVision Consultants Ltd.

Table 4.14 shows the number of airplane trips actually made during the previous 3 months, by degree of disability.

Table 4.14
Disabled Persons Able to Make Long-Distance Trips
By Number of Airplane Trips, Previous 3 Months

Degree of Disability	Total	Number of Plane Trips						
		None	1 Trip	2 Trips	3 Trips	4 or More	Not Stated	n/a
	Thousands							
Total	**2,066**	**1,444**	**127**	**30**	**7**	**17**	**11**	**450**
Degree of Disability								
Some Disability	1,199	859	75	18	--	11	--	226
Moderate Disability	487	326	28	--	--	--	--	123
Major Disability	204	120	13	--	--	--	--	64
Activity Limitation and/or Mental Handicap Only	196	139	12	--	--	--	--	37

Source: Canadian Health and Disability Survey, unpublished tabulations for TransVision Consultants Ltd.

4.2.7 Long Distance Travel by Rail

Table 4.15 shows the type of trouble in travelling by rail, by nature of disability. Boarding and disembarking appears to be the most frequently mentioned problem of rail travel, followed by moving around the terminal and seating on board the vehicle.

Table 4.15
Disabled Persons Able to Make Long-Distance Trips
By Nature of Disability by Trouble Travelling by Rail

Trouble Travelling by Rail	Total	Nature of Disability						
		Mobility	Agility	Seeing	Hearing	Speaking	Mental	Unknown
				Thousands				
Total	**2,086**	**1,311**	**1,079**	**243**	**546**	**83**	**56**	**180**
	100.0%	62.8%	51.7%	11.6%	26.2%	4.0%	2.7%	8.6%
Trouble	**154**	**127**	**114**	**37**	**38**	**14**	**13**	--
	7.4%	6.1%	5.5%	1.8%	1.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%
Hearing Announcements	19	13	12	9	16	--	--	--
Seeing Signs/Notices	26	18	18	22	9	--	--	--
Moving Around the Terminal	65	58	54	22	18	--	--	--
Boarding/Disembarking	89	84	76	24	23	7	--	--
Seating on Board	46	41	41	11	9	--	--	--
Washroom Facilities	27	26	25	10	--	--	--	--
Other Stated Troubles	20	17	16	--	--	--	--	--
Other Unspecified	41	29	25	8	10	--	--	--
Trouble not stated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
No trouble	**1,561**	**909**	**747**	**150**	**414**	**44**	**28**	**153**
	74.8%	43.6%	35.8%	7.2%	19.8%	2.1%	1.3%	7.3%
Don't Know	370	273	217	55	93	24	16	23
Not stated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Canadian Health and Disability Survey, unpublished tabulations for TransVision Consultants Ltd.

Table 4.16 shows the number of rail trips actually made during the previous 3 months, by degree of disability. It is noted that considerably fewer trips were made by rail compared to airplane trips (as is the case for non-disabled persons travelling long distances).

Table 4.16
Disabled Persons Able to Make Long-Distance Trips
By Number of Rail Trips, Previous 3 Months

Degree of Disability	Total	Number of Rail Trips						
		None	1 Trip	2 Trips	3 Trips	4 or More	Not Stated	n/a
				Thousands				
Total	**2,086**	**1,626**	**59**	**10**	--	**9**	**8**	**370**
Degree of Disability								
Some Disability	1,199	969	39	--	--	--	--	174
Moderate Disability	487	360	11	--	--	--	--	109
Major Disability	204	138	--	--	--	--	--	59
Activity Limitation and/or Mental Handicap Only	196	159	--	--	--	--	--	27

Source: Canadian Health and Disability Survey, unpublished tabulations for TransVision Consultants Ltd.

4.2.8 Long Distance Travel by Bus

Table 4.17 shows the type of trouble in travelling long distance by bus, by nature of disability. Again, as for rail, the most frequently mentioned problem in travelling by bus is boarding and disembarking, followed by seating on board the vehicle.

Table 4.17
Disabled Persons Able to Make Long-Distance Trips
By Nature of Disability by Trouble Travelling by Bus

Trouble Travelling by Bus	Total	Nature of Disability						
		Mobility	Agility	Seeing	Hearing	Speaking	Mental	Unknown
	Thousands							
Total	**2,086**	**1,311**	**1,079**	**243**	**546**	**83**	**56**	**180**
	100.0%	62.8%	51.7%	11.6%	26.2%	4.0%	2.7%	8.6%
Trouble	**304**	**259**	**219**	**55**	**70**	**19**	**13**	**10**
	14.6%	12.4%	10.5%	2.6%	3.4%	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%
Hearing Announcements	28	20	17	12	22	--	--	--
Seeing Signs/Notices	33	23	21	27	10	--	--	--
Moving Around the Terminal	86	80	73	23	22	7	--	--
Boarding/Disembarking	146	140	124	33	36	12	--	--
Seating on Board	126	114	96	18	28	--	--	--
Washroom Facilities	44	43	41	13	10	--	--	--
Other Stated Troubles	26	24	22	--	--	--	--	--
Other Unspecified	80	59	50	11	17	--	7	--
Trouble not stated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
No trouble	**1,565**	**884**	**720**	**159**	**425**	**51**	**34**	**159**
	75.0%	42.4%	34.5%	7.6%	20.4%	2.4%	1.6%	7.6%
Don't Know	216	166	139	28	51	13	9	10
Not stated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Canadian Health and Disability Survey, unpublished tabulations for TransVision Consultants Ltd.

Table 4.18 shows the number of long-distance bus trips actually made during the previous three months, by disability. The bus was the modal choice of disabled persons (as it was for nondisabled persons) more often than both airplane and rail for long distance trips.

Table 4.18
Disabled Persons Able to Make Long-Distance Trips
By Number of Bus Trips, Previous 3 Months

Degree of Disability	Total	Number of Bus Trips						
		None	1 Trip	2 Trips	3 Trips	4 or More	Not Stated	n/a
	Thousands							
Total	**2,086**	**1,605**	**147**	**60**	**25**	**30**	--	**216**
Degree of Disability								
Some Disability	1,199	940	93	35	14	19	--	97
Moderate Disability	487	354	33	14	--	--	--	72
Major Disability	204	153	8	--	--	--	--	35
Activity Limitation and/or Mental Handicap Only	196	158	13	8	--	--	--	11

Source: Canadian Health and Disability Survey, unpublished tabulations for TransVision Consultants Ltd.

4.2.9 Long Distance Travel by Automobile/Small Truck/Van

Table 4.19 shows the number of individuals reporting trouble in travelling by automobile/small truck/van, by nature of disability.

Table 4.19
Disabled Persons Able to Make Long-Distance Trips
By Nature of Disability by Trouble Travelling by Automobile/Small Truck/Van

Trouble Travelling by Automobile	Total	Nature of Disability						
		Mobility	Agility	Seeing	Hearing	Speaking	Mental	Unknown
					Thousands			
Total	**2,086**	**1,311**	**1,079**	**243**	**546**	**83**	**56**	**180**
	100.0%	62.8%	51.7%	11.6%	26.2%	4.0%	2.7%	8.6%
Trouble	**245**	**187**	**172**	**39**	**53**	**10**	--	**14**
	11.7%	9.0%	8.2%	1.9%	2.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%
No trouble	**1,781**	**1,079**	**872**	**195**	**476**	**69**	**51**	**163**
	85.4%	51.7%	41.8%	9.3%	22.8%	3.3%	2.4%	7.8%
Don't Know	49	35	28	7	14	--	--	--
Not stated	12	10	8	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Canadian Health and Disability Survey, unpublished tabulations for TransVision Consultants Ltd.

Table 4.20 shows the number of long-distance trips by auto/small truck/van actually made during the previous 3 months.

Table 4.20
Disabled Persons Able to Make Long-Distance Trips
By Number of Auto/Truck/Van Trips, Previous 3 Months

Degree of Disability	Total	Number of Auto/Truck/Van Trips						
		None	1-2	3-5	6-10	11 Plus	Not Stated	n/a
					Thousands			
Total	**2,086**	**741**	**615**	**331**	**213**	**120**	**18**	**49**
Degree of Disability								
Some Disability	1,199	400	352	195	141	78	9	24
Moderate Disability	487	193	142	79	35	18	--	17
Major Disability	204	89	61	25	13	7	--	--
Activity Limitation and/or Mental Handicap Only	196	58	61	32	24	17	--	--

Source: Canadian Health and Disability Survey, unpublished tabulations for TransVision Consultants Ltd.

4.2.10 Analysis of Results by Mode

In the next few paragraphs we concentrate on comparing bus, rail and air travel. Automobile/small truck/van is a mode with distinct characteristics and it will be treated separately.

For the total of all disabled persons able to make long-distance trips, a large majority, ranging from 71.9 percent for air travel to 75.0 percent

for bus travel, report "no trouble". No single source of trouble is reported by as many as 5 percent of respondents, except for "boarding/ disembarking" and "seating on board" for travel by bus. There is a consistent pattern of greater trouble in using this mode, compared to airplane and rail transportation. Bus travel is the most familiar of the three modes as indicated by the low proportion who reply "don't know" in response to the question asking if they have experienced any trouble in use.

It is surprising that no more than 4.2 percent of the hearing disabled report trouble in hearing announcements and no more than 11.1 percent of the seeing impaired report trouble in seeing signs/notices (bus travel was singled out as the mode providing the greatest source of this trouble).

Tables 4.14, 4.16 and 4.18 show that bus is the most commonly used mode for long distance travel, followed by air and rail -- recall that we are leaving aside travel by auto/small truck/van for now. As previously noted at the end of Section 4.2.2, the modal preferences of the disabled are similar to those of the nondisabled population.

We now turn to the data in Tables 4.19 and 4.20 on travel by auto/small truck/van. In comparison to bus/rail/air, this mode offers the lowest incidence of reported trouble and it is the mode most commonly used for long distance travel.

4.3 SUMMARY

Based on the preceding analysis of the results of the Canadian Health and Disability Survey, the following points were noted:

- 12.8 percent of the adult (age 15 and over) target population reports some level of disability.
- the incidence of disability is higher for females than males.
- the incidence of disability rises with age to 38.6 percent for those 65 years of age and over.
- the incidence of disability is higher in rural than in urban areas, but this is partly accounted for by the higher average age in rural areas.
- mobility disability is the most common form of disability, followed by agility (body movements), hearing, seeing and speaking, in that order.
- 29.2 percent of the 467,000 mobility disabled adults used one or more aids. In order of declining use, these were: cane, back or leg brace, orthopedic footwear, wheelchair (75,000); with smaller numbers using walkers, crutches, etc.
- 158,000 adult Canadians are housebound by their condition or health.

- 142,000 adult Canadians report that they have special transportation needs for local travel but 49,000 of these report a lack of the needed facilities; the majority with unmet needs live in rural areas and many more women than men report special needs.
- 59 percent of those disabled who can leave their home have access to regular public transit but one-fifth (281,000) of these have some difficulty using it.
- over 99 percent of those disabled adults who can leave their home have access to some form of public or private transportation facility for local travel.
- over 87 percent of the non-housebound disabled population are able to make long distance trips of 80 kilometers or more.
- the modal choices (airplane/rail/bus/private vehicle) of the disabled population are very similar to the choices of the non-disabled population.
- respondents reported more trouble with long distance bus travel than with any other mode -- private vehicle, rail or airplane.

5. Health and Activity Limitation Survey

5.1 THE PURPOSE OF HALS

The Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS) is a post-census survey or follow-up to the 1986 Census of Population which was conducted on June 3, 1986. HALS has three main objectives:

(1) to extend coverage to include disabled persons residing in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indian Reserves and institutions -- all of which were excluded from the sampling frame of the Canada Health and Disability Survey (CHDS).

(2) to provide sufficiently large samples to enable the release of data for sub-provincial areas as well as data on disabilities with a low incidence.

(3) to extend the definition of disability used in the CHDS to include individuals with a learning disability, or mental or psychiatric disability.

The definition of disability used by HALS is identical to that used by the Canadian Health and Disability Survey, namely the World Health Organization's definition as "any restriction or lack ... of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being".

This chapter is based on information supplied by Adele Furrie, Program Manager, Health and Activity Limitation Survey, Statistics Canada.

5.2 THE HALS HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

5.2.1 Sampling Frame for HALS

The 1986 Census of Population provides the sampling frame for the Health and Activity Limitation Survey. The sampling frame consists of two components: households and institutions. The sampling frame for households is established from answers to Question 20 (reproduced here as Figure 5.1) on the so-called "long form" of the census questionnaire, which was administered to one-fifth of all households. The sampling frame for the institutions component of HALS consists of all institutions with exceptions as shown in Figure 5.2.

5.2.2 Survey Design for HALS Household Survey

Question 20 on the census "long form" (2B) was designed to identify the population with an activity limitation and/or longterm disability or handicap. Experience has shown that not all individuals with a disability will identify themselves as such -- in particular, older people and those with mild disabilities are relatively more likely to under-report themselves as disabled. For this reason, a sample of those answering 'no' to Question 20 will be selected for a follow-up telephone interview. The results of this effort will permit correction for under-reporting bias.

Table 5.1 shows the expected number of interviews to be conducted in the household, as opposed to institutions, portion of HALS.

Table 5.1
Number of Household Interviews for HALS

Age Group	Number of those answering YES to question 20	Number of those answering NO to question 20
CHILDREN Aged 0-14 Years	17,200	24,400
ADULTS Aged 15-64 Years	57,700	48,700
SENIORS Aged 65 Plus	39,200	5,900
TOTAL All Ages	114,100	79,000

The total number initially screened in is 114,100 compared to a parallel figure of 15,854 in the CHDS which was a labour force supplement survey. This nearly seven-fold increase in sample size should permit the publication of estimates for 238 Sub-Provincial Areas for each of the three age groups in Table 5.1: children, adults and seniors.

Figure 5.1
Question 20 - 1986 Census of Population

20. (a) Are you limited in the kind or amount of activity that you can do because of a long-term physical condition, mental condition or health problem: *(See Guide)*

At home?

53 ☐ No, I am not limited
54 ☐ Yes, I am limited

At school or at work?

55 ☐ No, I am not limited
56 ☐ Yes, I am limited
57 ☐ Not applicable

In other activities, e.g., transportation to or from work, leisure time activities?

58 ☐ No, I am not limited
59 ☐ Yes, I am limited

(b) Do you have any long-term disabilities or handicaps?

60 ☐ No
61 ☐ Yes

Question 20

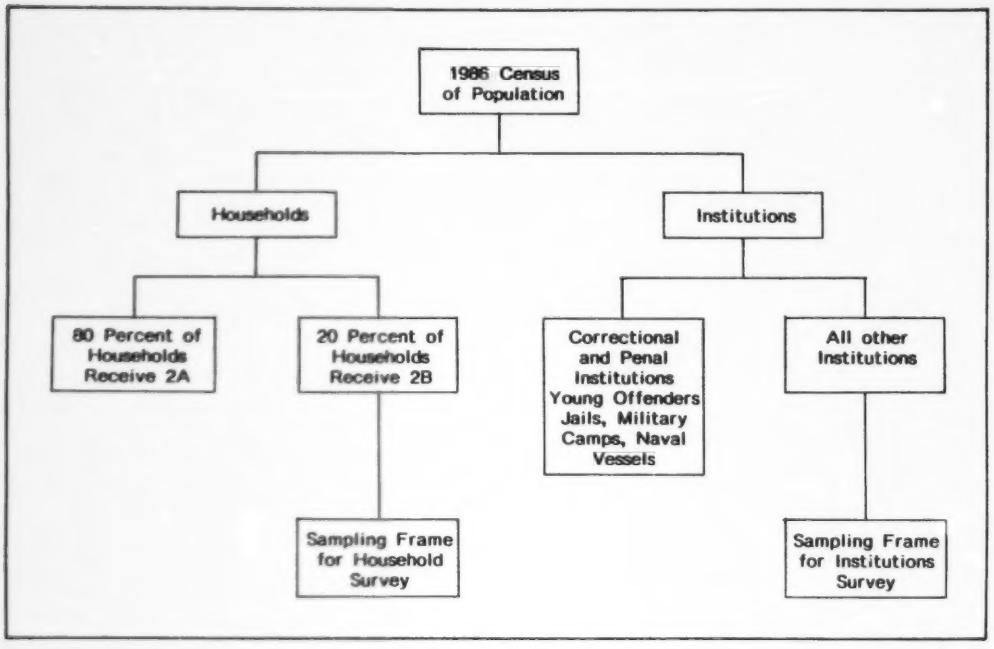
This question asks you to indicate if you are limited, even to a minor degree, in your activities at home, at work, at school or in other places because of a long-term physical or mental condition or health problem.

A long-term physical condition, mental condition or health problem is one that has lasted or is expected to last six or more months. This period of time is measured from the time the condition or problem began.

Wherever possible, the answer to this question should be provided by the adult to whom the information refers. The answer for persons less than 15 years of age should be provided by a parent or guardian.

This question will provide new information on the numbers of mentally and physically disabled Canadians as well as those with chronic health problems that result in some limitation in activity. Responses will also assist Statistics Canada in designing surveys to provide the additional information needed in support of the disabled.

Figure 5.2
Sample Design for HALS


1986 Census of Population
Households
Institutions
80 Percent of Households Receive 2A
20 Percent of Households Receive 2B
Correctional and Penal Institutions Young Offenders Jails, Military Camps, Naval Vessels
All other Institutions
Sampling Frame for Household Survey
Sampling Frame for Institutions Survey

5.2.3 Survey Design for HALS Institution Survey

The 1986 Census of Population will identify institutions by type and of these, the following types will be included in the HALS sampling frame:

(1) orphanages and children's homes;

(2) special care homes and institutions for the elderly and chronically ill;

(3) general hospitals;

(4) psychiatric institutions;

(5) treatment centres and institutions for the physically handicapped.

Residents of these institutions on Census Day will be included in the sampling frame only if the resident has been in that institution or another institution continuously for six months or more or if the resident has no other place of residence in Canada, regardless of the length of time in the institution. Approximately 20,000 residents in 1,100 institutions will be in the sample. Estimates will be published at the provincial level.

The coverage of this survey will be more complete then the Special Care Facilities (SCF) Survey. The SCF did not cover institutions for the

elderly unless they were special care facilities. This missing component may be significant -- the answer will be known when HALS is completed. It is also important to note that HALS will interview individuals whenever possible, whereas the SCF Survey obtained data from administrators who reported aggregate data for their institutions.

5.2.4 Content of HALS Questionnaire

There are six questionnaires -- four for the household survey and two for the institutions survey. There are different surveys for adults and children; the household survey forms differ for the southern and northern urban centres versus the remote Indian reserves and the non-urban north. A copy of the HALS household survey "form 02" for adults aged 15 and over living in the southern part of the country is included in Appendix C.

The HALS questionnaire is substantially similar to that used in the CHDS. One major difference of interest here is that HALS does not ask separate questions by mode of transportation (see Section F in the Appendix C). When a longer HALS form was pre-tested, it was found that the length of the survey interview exceeded 60 minutes, which jeopardizes respondent cooperation and data quality. Hence the length had to be shortened and some details and information were sacrificed, including some detail by transportation mode.

The screening questions in HALS are designed to determine the nature of the respondents disability, based on self-reported activity limitation -- or proxy reported in the case of children and some others. Additional questions determine the use of special aids, the availability and use of social services, employment status, education, transportation facilities and use, special accommodation facilities, plus questions on recreation and lifestyle, and questions on extra out-of-pocket expenses resulting from the respondents condition or health problem.

Finally, it is important to note that the results from HALS will be linked to individual data from the Census long form creating a data base of unparalleled richness and promise for analysis and planning purposes.

5.2.5 HALS Milestones

The data collection for the household component of HALS was completed in 1986 and the institutions survey will be completed in Spring of 1987. Data capture and processing is scheduled to be completed by late 1987 with an initial release of results in the first part of 1988. An analytic publication is scheduled to be released at about the same time as a public use micro-data file in March 1989. This data will be linked to the data from the full census "long form".

5.3 RECOMMENTATIONS

It is recommended that the Transportation Development Centre acquire the micro-data tape which will be one of the products of the Health and Activity Limitation Survey. This data base should be fully exploited to determine the answer to a number of important questions, for example (and this list is only intended to be suggestive):

(1) How does the incidence of health problems/ disabilities/ transportation needs vary by region/age/sex? Analysis at the sub-provincial level will permit TDC to target programs where they are most needed.

(2) What are the major factors which influence the health status and incidence of disability in the population?

(3) What is the precise relationship among degree/type of disability, age, employment status and need for special transportation facilities? The answer to this question would help TDC to plan future programs.

(4) Is it possible to forecast future needs for transportation facilities for the disabled? An attempt at forecasting could be based on a model which explained the incidence of disabilities on the basis of sex, age and region, combined with forecasts of the total population structure.

6. Canadian Data in an International Context

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Beginning in the late 1970s, a number of Canadian studies provided basic information on the numbers of mobility disabled persons in Canada. The earlier studies (see Chapter 2) have been eclipsed by later studies such as the Canadian Health and Disability Survey (CHDS) and the forthcoming Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS). The results of the early studies are not easy to reconcile. For example, one study listed 4.97 percent of the population as transportation handicapped. On the other hand, another study estimated only 2.8 percent fell into this category.

Such data are, for all intents and purposes, not very useful in any attempt to obtain population statistics relating to the disabled. Not only did the definition of disability vary for each study, but different sampling methods and target populations were used. In some cases respondents were asked to state their own perception of their disability. In other cases, answers were solicited from third-parties.

In 1981, in response to the recommendations of a Canadian parliamentary task force known as the Special Committee on the Disabled and the Handicapped, Statistics Canada began a process to establish a disability database which, when completed, will constitute an amalgamation of several data sources. One of the major components of the disability database was a national household disability survey: the Canadian Health and Disability Survey. The data available from this survey provides the basic information necessary for the evaluation of programs and technologies intended to initiate new services or improve existing services for disabled persons.

Even though this most recent study conforms to the best standards of scientific measurement and one of the most universally-accepted definitions of disability, and when taken alone offers accurate data, the data base varies from previous studies, and thus information cannot be usefully cross-correlated with the previous studies which used different modes of identifying the population of disabled persons and/or referred to different target populations. Also lacking are data on sub-provincial areas, and complete data on the institutionalized population. The numbers from the Special Care Facilities Survey refer to only part of the institutionalized population (see Section 5.2.3).

Most of these deficiencies will be corrected in the Health and Activity Limitation Survey, from which information can be cross-correlated with the Canadian Health and Disability Survey and the Census long form -- creating a data base of unparalleled richness and promise for detailed analysis and information.

6.2 THE DISABLED POPULATION IN CANADA

Thanks to the Canadian Health and Disability survey, an accurate picture of Canada's disabled population at a point in time, using standardized activity limitation screening questions similar to those used in other countries and in the Health and Activity Limitation Survey, is available.

From the Canadian Health and Disability survey, we know that, among the Canadian population, 11.2 percent, or 2,750,000 are disabled. Among the Canadian adult population, 12.8 percent, or 2,448,000 are disabled. The quality of these data compares quite favourably with other recent statistical information from other countries.

Two-thirds of all disability problems are related to mobility or body movements; 14.8 percent are related to hearing and 7.7 percent to eyesight. Problems concerned with physical mobility (i.e. walking and moving about) or body movements (i.e. reaching for things) accounted for 68.3 percent of all problems. As might be expected, mobility and agility difficulties increase steadily with age. Disabled persons experience multiple disabilities, with an average of 1.6 disabling conditions per person.

Canada's mobility disabled are best described by the difficulties encountered in travelling. Between one and two percent of the Canadian population have trouble travelling -- depending naturally on the mode of transportation. Trouble travelling by intercity bus was mentioned by 304,000 persons (12.4% of the adult disabled population); 281,000 (11.5%) had trouble using local public transportation; 154,000 (6.3%) had trouble in rail travel and 136,000 (5.6%) had trouble in air travel. These figures are based on self-perceived difficulties as reported in the CHDS.

Depending on the mode of travel, between 48,000 and 205,000 Canadians have trouble boarding a transportation vehicle; 27-126,000 have trouble seating on board; 46-86,000 have trouble moving around the terminal; 19-28,000 have trouble hearing announcements; 18-33,000 have trouble seeing signs/notices; and 19-44,000 have trouble with washroom facilities.

6.3 THE DISABLED POPULATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Within the European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), an ad hoc Working Group on transport for disabled people set out to establish the number of disabled people in each member country. These have been supplemented by other references in the following country descriptions.

The table below summarizes the data provided by delegates to the Working Group and by some other countries, on the number of disabled people in each country and what percentages of each national population they represent:

Table 6.1
Numbers of Disabled People in Various Countries

COUNTRY	Number of disabled people (thousands)	Percentage of disabled people in population
Canada	3435	13.7
Denmark	550-660	10.0 - 12.0
Finland	250-400	5.2 - 8.3
France	3282-5500	6.5 - 10.0
Germany	6608-7462	10.8 - 13.1
Ireland	100-150	3.3 - 5.0
Italy	960-9750	1.7 - 17.1
Japan	1977	1.7
Luxembourg	35-40	10.0 - 11.0
Netherlands	1123	9.5
Norway	500	12.0
Portugal	727	7.4
Spain	9500	25.0
Sweden	1000	12.0
United Kingdom	4000	7.3
United States	11265	9.0

It can be seen from Table 6.1 that for any one country there is often a range of estimates provided by different sources. The figures appear to fall roughly into one of two groups: 5-6 percent or 10-13 percent of the population. The differences appear to be mainly due to differences in definition, or in quality of data collection, rather than to real differences between various countries.

The members of the ECMT Working Group defined "disabled people" as those having physical, psychological or sensory disabilities that affect mobility, including "hidden" disabilities (such as cardiac or respiratory problems), women in difficult stages of pregnancy and those with mental handicaps or illness (12).

In trying to make comparisons between the figures on the number and nature of disabled people, which were provided to the Working Group by different Member countries, it became clear that there is little or no standardisation of data. Each country collects information for its own needs in providing special facilities or making particular financial provision for disabled people; as these provisions vary between countries, so does the type of data collected. Very few countries have collected data on disabled people specifically from the point of view of mobility handicap or transport disability.

Detailed information from each country is contained in the following sections. Unless otherwise noted, the reference in each case is the report, Transport for Disabled Persons by the European Conference of Ministers of Transport, 1986.

Denmark: Denmark reported that there are no overall statistics on the number of disabled people in Denmark. A broad estimate, in accordance with estimates by the UN, by the ECMT Working Group put the total number of disabled people at about 10-12 percent of the population. The population of Denmark has been taken as about 5.5 million for the purposes of the preceding table.

Finland: The Finnish Committee for the IYDP (International Year for Disabled Persons) estimated the number of disabled people in Finland as 400,000 using the broadest definition and 250,000 using a narrow definition. The number of wheelchair users was estimated at 20,000. The total population of Finland is about 4,800,000; thus the percentage of disabled people is between 5.2 percent (using a narrow definition of 'disabled') and 8.3 percent (using a wider definition); a little over 0.4 percent are in wheelchairs.

France: A 1985 report by the National Institute for Health and Medical Research gave a total of 5,300,000 people with some form of long-term ill-health. A 1980-81 national survey of health and medical care found 5,100,000 people claiming to be constrained in their daily life or disabled. The National Office of Information on Teaching and Business (ONISEP) in 1979 estimated that there were 2,000,000 people aged 0 to 64 and 1,282,000 people aged 65 or more with a disability due to some functional incapacity. The population of mainland France (from the 1982 Census) was 54,335,000. Thus, disabled people form 9-10 percent of the population and disabled people with permanent functional incapacity form between 6.5 and 7 percent of the population.

Germany: The Federal Statistics Office in Germany gives the number of disabled people in Germany at the end of 1983 as 6,608,289 which represents 10.8 percent of the population. Due to the registration process of disabled people in Germany, these figures represent people who want to be registered and who have been recognized as disabled. In order to provide a view of overall disabilities, beyond the registered figures, an in-depth survey was carried out by Socialdata in 1982-84 (13). The figures published by Socialdata showed a total of 7,462,000 disabled people living at home, of which 6.98 million were disabled adults over the age of 18. 3.96 million of these suffered from a mobility handicap; and a further 1.33 million people had a mobility handicap but were not disabled.

Table 6.2
Some Statistics for Disabled Germans Aged 18 and Over

	Number of Mobility Disabled Germans by Age Group						
	6 or less	6 - 18	18 - 50	51 - 65	66 - 75	76 or over	Total
Disabled Persons	140	340	907	1815	2024	2234	7460
	2%	5%	12%	24%	27%	30%	100.0%

	Number of Daily Trips by Trip Purpose						
	Work	Education	Supplies	Leisure	Service	Others	Total
Disabled Persons	0.23	0.01	0.91	0.87	0.02	0.04	2.08
	11%	0%	44%	42%	1%	2%	100%
Non-disabled Persons	0.99	0.11	0.82	0.76	0.07	0.12	2.87
	34%	4%	28%	27%	3%	4%	100%

	Number of Daily Trips by Mode of Transport						
	Walk	Car Driver	Car Pssgr	Transit	Taxi	Other	Total
Disabled Persons	0.94	0.40	0.22	0.33	0.02	0.17	2.08
	45%	19%	11%	16%	1%	8%	100%
Non-disabled Persons	0.69	1.30	0.26	0.23	0.01	0.38	2.87
	24%	45%	9%	8%	0%	13%	100%

Source: Socialdata Survey, 1982-84.

Ireland: Up to date information on a national level is not available. However, a working group, established by the Minister for Health on Training and Employing the Handicapped in the mid-1970's attempted to provide an indication of the total number of disabled people in Ireland. The report estimated that there were 100,000 adults in the population with a long term physical or mental handicap. Bearing in mind the rise in population since the mid-70's, it can be assumed that the total number of disabled people today is closer to 150,000. The population of Ireland is given as 3,508,000, thus the proportion of disabled people may be about 4.3 percent.

Italy: The Italian Union for the Fight Against Muscular Dystrophy (UILDN), following a survey in 1978 into all types of disability, estimated that there were 9,750,000 disabled people, or 17.1 percent of the population of 56,929,101. Statistics from the Ministry of the Interior,

through which all civil disabled receive assistance, showed that there were 960,510 disabled persons, 1.7 percent of the population.

Japan: Disabled individuals in Japan are entitled to a wide range of discounts, subsidies and special services -- in health care, transportation, provision of aids, and in other areas. In order to receive many of these, they must present a special card which identifies them and their degree of disability. The database for Japan is of exceptionally high quality as a result of this system of collecting data. Definitions of disability are objective, not simply based on self-reporting as in many other countries, and it is possible to construct reasonably reliable time series. On the other hand, the necessity for appearing before a board almost certainly results in a downward bias in the reported incidence of disability. In 1980, the incidence of disability in Japan was only 2.3% of the population aged 18 and over (14), whereas in Canada according to the CHDS it was 12.8% for the population aged 15 and over. Japan shows a lower incidence of disability among adult females (1.9% versus 2.8% for males) see table 2) whereas the reverse is true for Canada (11.8% for females, 10.6% for males). In Japan as in Canada and other countries, the incidence of disability rises with age.

Table 6.3
Some Statistics for Disabled Japanese Aged 18 and Over

	Number of Disabled Japanese by Age Group						
	18 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 64	65 or over	Total
				Thousands			
Disabled Persons	97	135	262	417	240	826	1977
	5%	7%	13%	21%	12%	42%	100.0%

	Number of Disabled Japanese by Type of Disability					
	Visual	Hearing	Physical	Internal	Multiple	Total
Disabled Persons	336	317	1127	197	150	1977
	17%	16%	57%	10%	8%	100%

	Number of Disabled Children by Type of Disability						
	Visual	Hearing	Physical	Internal	Speech	Multiple	Total
Disabled Persons	6	12	52	6	6	13	94
	6%	13%	55%	6%	7%	13%	100%

Source: Shakai Hosho Nenkan, 1983.

Netherlands: The publication "The Physically Handicapped in the Netherlands 1971/72" ("Gehandicapten Wel Geteld") suggested that there were 1,032,900 physically handicapped people, 8.7 percent of the population in 1971-72. In terms of disabled people's ability to use public transport, it was estimated that the total number of people who have difficulty with public transport is about 526,100, 4.5 percent of the population.

Norway: A report on transport for disabled people to the Norwegian Parliament (Storting) estimated that there are 480,000 people, 12 percent

of the population, who are to some extent mobility-handicapped in relation to their use of public transport.

Portugal: The Ministry of Social Works reported that Portugal has adopted the concepts of disability set out in the norms of the World Health Organization and, based on these, it is estimated that there are approximately 727,000 disabled people in Portugal, representing 7.4 percent of the Portuguese population of 9,833,000.

Spain: The Ministry of Transport, Tourism and Communications of Spain estimated that 5.14 percent of the population has an external, transitory mobility handicap, 9.4 percent have hidden and visible disabilities, 9.01 percent are elderly and disabled, 0.26 percent are blind or deaf, and 0.5 percent rely on technical aids. The total of the above figures, which must include duplications, is 25 percent of the Spanish population which is disabled.

Sweden: The 1975 Commission on Adapting Public Transport for the Handicapped estimated that there were 1,000,000 disabled persons "who, on account of impaired physical or mental capacity, cannot utilize existing public transport facilities or who encounters substantial difficulties in getting about and travelling". A later report from the National Bureau of Statistics also estimated that there were 1,000,000 ambulatory handicapped people between the ages of 16 and 74. The total population of Sweden is about 8.3 million, which implies that 12.0 percent of the population has some disability.

Switzerland: It was estimated that about 100,000 Swiss people are disabled (20,000 of them in wheelchairs). this is 1.6 percent of the population of 6,437,300. This figure includes all those whose mobility is affected, including those with hidden disabilities, women at difficult stages of pregnancy and people with mental disorders.

United Kingdom: The UK delegation to the ECMT Working Group estimated that in 1985 there were 4,000,000 disabled people in Great Britain. These estimates were arrived at by up-dating a 1968-69 survey carried out in Great Britain by Amelia Harris. Given a British population of 54,800,000, it is estimated that 7.29 percent of the population are disabled.

United States: Much of what is known about disability in the U.S. comes from the Health Interview Survey, a continuing nationwide study sponsored by the National Center for Health Statistics. Each year the center, working in collaboration with the Bureau of Census, selects a sample of about 40,000 households, representing approximately 120,000 persons. One respondent from each household is interviewed in depth to ascertain the state of health of each resident, including any functional limitations attributable to a chronic health condition. According to the Health

Interview Survey for 1979 (the latest year for which fully tabulated results are available), some 31.5 million Americans, or 14.6 percent of the noninstitutionalized population, are limited in some way by a chronic health condition. An estimated 7.9 million (or 3.7 percent) are considered severely disabled, that is, they are unable to carry on some major activity such as attending school, working or housekeeping.

Table 6.4
Some Statistics for Urban Disabled Americans Aged 5 and Over

	Number of Mobility Disabled Americans by Age Group (Thousands)						
	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 54	55 - 64	65 or over	Total
Disabled Persons	223	372	670	1190	1486	3497	7440
	3%	5%	9%	16%	20%	47%	100.0%

	Number of Daily Trips by Trip Purpose						
	Work	Education	Shopping	Leisure	Medical	Other	Total
Disabled Persons	0.17	0.09	0.32	0.27	0.10	0.00	0.95
	18%	9%	34%	28%	11%	0%	100%
Non-disabled Persons	0.71	0.12	0.51	0.41	0.04	0.00	1.77
	40%	7%	29%	23%	2%	0%	100%

	Number of Daily Trips by Mode of Transport						
	Walk	Car Driver	Car Pssgr	Transit	Taxi	Other	Total
Disabled Persons	0.07	0.35	0.32	0.10	0.03	0.08	0.95
	7%	37%	34%	11%	3%	8%	100%
Non-disabled Persons	0.09	1.10	0.28	0.21	0.02	0.07	1.77
	5%	62%	16%	12%	1%	4%	100%

Source: UMTA Survey, 1978.

7. Conclusions and Recommendations

7.1 WHAT WE KNOW

Prior to the Canada Health and Disability Survey (CHDS), our knowledge of the size and characteristics of the population of transportation disabled persons in Canada was very incomplete. Table 7.1, which includes the information contained in Table 2.1, summarizes the studies which took place prior to 1984 as they were reviewed in Chapter 2. These studies differ widely in terms of objectives, target population, sample size, design of screening questions, mode, etc. (see Binder and Morin, Reference 8, for an analysis of some of these issues). As a result, any attempt to fit these various pieces together into a picture of the whole population is faced with severe difficulties.

A second, more recent, group of studies has increased our knowledge considerably. In 1981, in response to the recommendations of a Canadian parliamentary task force known as the Special Committee on the Disabled and the Handicapped, Statistics Canada began a process to establish a disability database which, when completed, will constitute an amalgamation of several data sources. One of the major components of the disability database was the Canadian Health and Disability Survey which provides us with basic information on the numbers and characteristics of transportation disabled persons in Canada.

As of the time that this was written, researchers have access to the results of the Canadian Health and Disability Survey (CHDS), as well as the Survey of Special Care facilities (SCF). Within two years, the results of the Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS) will be available. These last three studies are also summarized in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1
A Comparison of Transportation Disability Statistics From Various Studies

Study	Nature of Study	Date	Target Population	Disabled	Objective	Limitation
Data Base Study	Based on U.S. Data for 16,000 Households	1979	Urban Centres. People 5 years of age and greater.	4.97%	Determine incidence of transportation disabled	Projections based on U.S. data only
Canada Health	Nationwide for 12,000 households	1979	Whole population excluding territories, reserves. All ages.	2.1 - 9.4%	Determine health status of population	Not related to transportation of the disabled
Ontario Survey	Survey of Ontario 15,000 households	1980	Province of Ontario. All ages.	2.1 - 3.9%	Determine activity limitations	Not easily factored up to national data
CMHC Handbook	Synthesis of other surveys	1981	Whole population of Canada.	2.9 - 6.9%	Determine activity limitations	Synthesis of results from other surveys
Special Needs	Nationwide for 13,000 households	1983	Whole population, excluding territories, and reserves. People 15 years of age and older.	2.8%	Determine special needs in public transportation	None, except for limitations on the number of questions
SCF Survey	Census of 3,966 special care facilities in Canada for TDC	1984	192,056 residents of special care facilities	81.6%	Determine institutional transportation disabled	SCF are only one type of institution; respondents are administrators, not residents
CHDS Survey	Nationwide for 65,800 households, 15,854 individuals, supplement to the Labour Force Survey	1984	Whole population, excluding territories, reserves, institutions and armed forces.	11.2%	Determine incidence of disabilities	Sample size not sufficient for accurate estimation of many (sub)provincial figures; excludes institutions, etc.
HALS Survey	Nationwide for 114,100 household individuals and 20,000 institution residents, follow-up to 1986 census	1986	Whole population of Canada	n/a	Extend coverage and sample size of CHDS	Superior to all data sources with with the notable exception that CHDS has questions on transportation by mode, HALS does not

The CHDS covered all Canadian households except for residents of the Yukon and North West Territories, Indian Reserves and full-time members of the armed forces. Residents of institutions were also excluded. One of the objectives of the SCF was to fill this last gap in our knowledge by surveying special care facilities in which much of the institutionalized population of long-term mobility disabled persons reside. The SCF does not cover all of the institutionalized population -- we must wait for HALS to complete the picture of institutions.

Data from CHDS and the SCF Survey are available on computer tape, although the SCF tape is not for public use. The results of HALS will

also be available on a public use tape. This opens up a wide range of possibilities for more detailed analyses which should be exploited.

The CHDS sample size was considerably smaller at about 16,000 than the household survey for HALS at about 114,000 as screened in by the census 'long form'. As a result, the CHDS sample size is insufficient in many cases to provide accurate estimates at the provincial and sub-provincial levels. HALS will go a long way towards correcting this.

Both CHDS and HALS use a similar set of questions based on the activity limitation concept (see Section 4.1 and Appendices B and C for these questions). CHDS contains answers to questions on difficulty in use of transportation facilities, by mode. HALS lacks separate questions by transportation mode but does include questions on transportation.

While the full implication of recent information on the disabled population and on demographic changes is unfolding gradually, it is possible to suggest the probable directions, for planning and programming purposes:

- Although the numbers of mobility disabled individuals may not appear large, the implications are: the barriers and obstacles that they face in using transportation systems are often the same that affect every able-bodied individual at one time or another.
- The demands of the mobility disabled for specialized transportation services and facilities will increase in the future. This is apparent from the number of disabled persons and an established and growing demand for mobility among disabled persons.
- Most of the users of specialized transportation services are likely to be female and of advanced age. The economic position of about one-sixth of the aging population will identify the core group who are likely to be mobility limited in the full sense of that term.
- Specialized transportation services and facilities will need to consider an older, probably less physically able population than heretofore. The marked growth of the 65 years and older population will place increasing demands on the specialized transportation services. These services will need to take into account a group of travellers who will have some difficulty in ambulating yet be desirous of maintaining a measure of mobility and independence.
- Car ownership will be maintained by a high proportion of disabled persons. For those unable to drive for physical or economic reasons, their demands in the future are likely to be for a substitute for the automobile; however, conventional public transit services may not satisfy their needs as well as personalized special transit systems.
- Accessibility is an important issue for the disabled in view of the expected increase in mobility of the disabled population and current limitations on this mobility.

7.2 WHAT WE DON'T KNOW

Two current areas of ignorance are emphasized here:

(1) reliable estimates at the sub-provincial level of the number of persons with various types of transportation-related disability are lacking. The results of HALS will go a long way towards solving this problem.

(2) accurate estimates for the trend over time in the incidence of disability are lacking. This gap in knowledge can only be filled by carefully planning future surveys to maintain consistency in questionnaire design and survey mode (again, Binder and Morin is relevant here). HALS and CHDS are designed with this need for consistency in mind.

As a corollary to point (2), we note that the same difficulties as are found in comparing Canadian studies over time are more strongly found in comparisons across countries. We do not really know how the incidence of disability in Canada compares with the incidence of disability in other countries because of the differing definitions, target populations, sample sizes and modes of survey application that were used.

7.3 IMPACTS ON TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS

Transport Canada has direct jurisdiction over the air and rail modes, as well as the east coast ferry service and interprovincial bus services. The Transportation Development Centre has been involved in the research of new technologies which could be applied to transportation services to assure that disabled persons, regardless of disability, enjoy the same level of comfort as abled-bodied persons have enjoyed. The information presented in this database study on Canada's transportation disabled individuals indicates that a broadening of Transport Canada's program on transportation for the elderly and disabled is probably in order.

The point that seems to surface is that the transportation disabled group includes a wide variety of needs and that focusing on one particular market segment, such as individuals that use a wheelchair, draws attention from the many other individuals that require assistance. The largest group is the 'mobility' and 'agility' disabled.

It is believed that any effort to make transportation systems and services easier to understand and use from the point of view of the mobility, agility, hearing, vision and speech impaired is an effort that will produce benefits for all Canadians. Warning systems for the perception impaired, for example, are also of benefit to the able-bodied. Information and orientation devices for the hearing impaired are valuable for everybody in places with high ambient noise levels. Curb cuts are also used by people pushing carriages. Ramps tend to serve more people than lifts.

Technology exploitation is often a goal of research and development centres, but technology commercialization is driven by market needs. If an overall strategy for successful technology development and commercialization is considered to have three dimensions:

(1) The market group affected by the strategy,

(2) The level of need of the market group serviced in the strategy, and

(3) The technology upon which the strategy is based,

then, the relative size and level of need of the market is a major determinant of the successful implementation of the strategy. If the relative size is large (for example, all travellers in an environment with a high ambient noise level), the level of need (for example, for better quality public address systems) may not be high, but a strategy to satisfy the need should still have a high priority. Conversely, if the size of the market is small (for example, travellers using wheelchairs on intercity buses), the need (for example, for wheelchair lifts) may be large, but a strategy to satisfy the need may warrant a low priority. Moving from low to high priority may require a modification of the technology to ensure a broader-based market group will receive the benefits.

From the results of the analysis of the number and distribution of mobility disabled persons in Canada, it is seen that the largest market groups are the 'agility' and 'mobility' impaired. The greatest needs (the most frequently-mentioned problems) are for 'moving around the terminal', 'boarding and disembarking', and 'seating on board'. 'Seeing signs and notices' and 'hearing announcement' were the next most frequently-mentioned problems. These problems are most frequently encountered on intercity buses, public transit, private automobiles, rail and air transport, respectively.

Research and development efforts should expand to meet the expanding and unstudied needs of the frail (agility and mobility problems) and the perceptionally and communicationally disabled (hearing and seeing). Special attention should be paid to the problems of cognitively-disabled and individuals with multiple disabilities and to the mobility-disabled in rural areas as these too are unstudied needs.

Although the numbers of even these, the largest sectors of the mobility-disabled market, may not appear large, the implications are: the barriers and obstacles that they face in using transportation systems are often the same that affects every individual at one time or another.

It is believed that this should be the focus of Transport Canada's program: to provide services and adapt facitilities that will aid those individuals with only moderate or some disability since these services and facilities will make it easier for **all** Canadians to travel.

7.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

To support Transport Canada's current program on research and development for the elderly and disabled, additional research in the following areas is recommended:

(1) The results of the CHDS should be fully exploited by acquiring the public use data tape and analyzing it. Not all results have been tabulated for the questions related to transportation. Chapter 4 of this report contains many previously unpublished results but much more remains to be done. TDC should acquire the tape and commission a study to be presented as a written report with emphasis on analysis of the questions on transportation (Appendix B, Section F). In particular, there are sufficient data to construct a multi-variate model of the factors which combine to determine the incidence of mobility disabilities in the population.

(2) The results of HALS, when they become available in 1989, should be exploited by acquisition and analysis of the public use data tape. This analysis should emphasize the population size and characteristics of those persons reporting transportation-related disabilities. The analysis should also emphasize the preparation of estimates at the sub-provincial level. The suggestions for analysis in Section 5.3 with respect to incidence, major factors, relationships of disability and future needs are relevant here.

(3) The transportation needs of individuals with 'some' or 'moderate' disabilities should be investigated in greater depth (i.e., the frail and the perceptionally, communicationally and cognitively disabled). The satisfaction of their needs for better, simpler and easier-to-use transportation services and facilities would have concomitant benefits for all Canadians. Any program that can realize broad-based benefits is inherently more satisfactory than one that is highly focused on a individual and small market group.

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APPENDIX A

Special Care Facility Questionnaire

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

TRANSPORTATION SURVEY FOR SPECIAL CARE FACILITIES

CONFIDENTIAL when completed

"Authority Statistics Act, Statutes of Canada, 1970 - 71 - 72, Chapter 15."

TO THE ADMINISTRATOR

Thank you for taking a few short minutes to respond to these important questions on the current transportation services for your institution as well as potential future needs. This survey is being conducted by the Special Surveys Group of Statistics Canada on behalf of the Transportation Development Center (T.D.C.) of Transport Canada. The survey is being conducted as part of the Transportation Development Center's Elderly and Handicapped Program. Under this program various transportation technologies and systems – e.g. specialized vehicles, lift systems, restraint systems and communication systems etc. – are developed with a view to removing obstacles to transportation for Canadas' disabled. Having current and accurate information is paramount to the successful implementation of this program and the future development of appropriate technologies and systems. Your answers to this questionnaire combined with the responses from other institutions across the country will provide valuable insights into potential transportation problems the Elderly and Handicapped program could address. Under the provisions of the Statistics Act your responses are strictly confidential. Please complete this important survey today and return it in the postage paid return envelope before the end of this week. Once again we thank you for your cooperation in this important statistical endeavour.

INSTRUCTIONS

To answer the questions enter a check in the appropriate circle or a number in the boxes provided. Mark your answers clearly. Please return your completed questionnaire within the next week in the postage paid envelope provided. IF YOU WOULD LIKE A COPY OF YOUR COMPLETED FORM FOR YOUR RECORDS CHECK THIS CIRCLE ○ AND A COPY WILL BE MAILED TO YOU.

For Statistics Canada use only

Telephone Number ( ) _____

8-5400-110: 27-2-84: TB/CT – REG. 8102552-3

Canada

A. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

1. As of May 1/84, how many residents were there in this facility?

Total residents . . . . . ⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋

2. How many of the current residents have a **mobility problem?** That is, they have difficulty walking without resting, or moving from one room to another, or walking up and down a flight of stairs. **DO NOT INCLUDE IN THIS TOTAL THOSE PERSONS WITH MOBILITY PROBLEMS WHICH ARE THE RESULT OF EITHER A MENTAL HANDICAP OR MENTAL RETARDATION.**

⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋

3. Of these residents with mobility problems, how many are there in each of the following age groups?

0-15 . . . . . 1 ⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋

16-44 . . . . . 2 ⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋

45 and over . . . . . 3 ⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋

(Total should be same as question 2)

4. How many of the current residents have a **sensory or speech problem?** That is, they have **vision or hearing difficulties** which are not corrected by aids, or they have trouble speaking and being understood. **DO NOT INCLUDE IN THIS TOTAL THOSE PERSONS WITH SENSORY OR SPEECH PROBLEMS, WHICH ARE THE RESULT OF EITHER A MENTAL HANDICAP OR MENTAL RETARDATION.**

⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋

5. Of these residents with sensory problems, how many are there in each of the following age groups?

0-15 . . . . . 1 ⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋

16-44 . . . . . 2 ⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋

45 and over . . . . . 3 ⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋

(Total should be same as question 4)

6. How many of the current residents have a **mental handicap** or are **mentally retarded?**

⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋

7. Of these residents who are mentally retarded or are mentally handicapped how many are there in each of the following age groups?

0-15 . . . . . 1 ⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋

16-44 . . . . . 2 ⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋

45 and over . . . . . 3 ⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋

(Total should be same as question 6)

8. How many of the current residents **HAVE NO** mobility, sensory or mental problems?

⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋

9. Of these residents, how many are there each of the following age groups?

0-15 . . . . . 1 ⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋

16-44 . . . . . 2 ⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋

45 and over . . . . . 3 ⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋⌊ ⌋

(Total should be same as question 8)

8–5400–110

10. How many residents of the facility use the following aids?
(CHECK THE CIRCLE FOR THE TYPE OF AID AND ENTER NUMBER.)

		How many?			How many?
Canes	1○ →		Wheelchair (manual)	5○ →	
Crutches	2○ →		Wheelchair (electric)	6○ →	
Walkers	3○ →		Communication aids	7○ →	
Back, leg or arm brace	4○ →		Other aids	8○ →	

B. MOBILITY

11. How many of the residents of this facility are completely bedridden? That is, those who seldom or never get out of bed or cannot be moved for medical reasons.

12. How many residents are able to leave the facility to take short trips by themselves?

13. How many of the residents are able to leave the facility to take short trips only with the assistance or supervision of someone else?

14. Listed below are some reasons why residents might not leave or have difficulty leaving your facility to take short trips. For your facility how important is each of the following factors?

(a) Professional care not available
(MARK ONLY ONE)

1○ Very important
2○ Somewhat important
3○ Not important
4○ Not applicable

(b) Suitable supervision not available
(MARK ONLY ONE)

5○ Very important
6○ Somewhat important
7○ Not important
8○ Not applicable

(c) Suitable public transportation not available
(MARK ONLY ONE)

09○ Very important
10○ Somewhat important
11○ Not important
12○ Not applicable

(d) Suitable private transportation not available
(MARK ONLY ONE)

13○ Very important
14○ Somewhat important
15○ Not important
16○ Not applicable

8–5400–110

(e) Specially equipped vehicle(s) not available
(MARK ONLY ONE)
[17] ○ Very important
[18] ○ Somewhat important
[19] ○ Not important
[20] ○ Not applicable

(f) Too expensive
(MARK ONLY ONE)
[21] ○ Very important
[22] ○ Somewhat important
[23] ○ Not important
[24] ○ Not applicable

(g) Insufficient interest on the part of the residents
(MARK ONLY ONE)
[25] ○ Very important
[26] ○ Somewhat important
[27] ○ Not important
[28] ○ Not applicable

(h) Severity of the handicap prevents travel
(MARK ONLY ONE)
[29] ○ Very important
[30] ○ Somewhat important
[31] ○ Not important
[32] ○ Not applicable

C. PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

15. Is local public transportation available to the residents of this facility? That is, runs with suitable schedule and can be accessed within reasonable distance of the facility.
[1] ○ Yes [2] ○ No ——► Skip to Q. 19

16. What type of transportation is available?
(MARK ALL THAT APPLY)
[1] ○ Bus
[2] ○ Subway
[3] ○ Streetcar
[4] ○ Special bus
[5] ○ Special van
[6] ○ Taxi service
[7] ○ Other

17. Do any of the residents who leave the facility to take short trips use public transportation on a regular basis?
(Regular means more than once a week)
[1] ○ Yes
[2] ○ No
[3] ○ None of the residents leave the facility ——► Skip to Q. 19

18. Approximately what percentage of the residents use public transportation to take short trips?
[1] ○ Less than 10%
[2] ○ 10 to 25%
[3] ○ 26 to 50%
[4] ○ 51% or more

9–5400–110

D. VEHICLES OWNED, LEASED OR RENTED

19. Does this facility own, lease or rent one or more vehicles for transporting residents of the institution?

[1] ○ Yes

[2] ○ No ——→ Skip to Q. 24

20. Currently what type of vehicle(s) does the facility own, lease or rent?
(CHECK THE CIRCLE FOR THE TYPE OF VEHICLE AND ENTER NUMBER)

		How many?			How many?
Bus	[1] ○ →	☐☐	Special van	[6] ○ →	☐☐
Special bus	[2] ○ →	☐☐	Automobile	[7] ○ →	☐☐
Truck	[3] ○ →	☐☐	Special automobile	[8] ○ →	☐☐
Special truck	[4] ○ →	☐☐	Other	[9] ○ →	☐☐
Van	[5] ○ →	☐☐			

21. On a day to day basis, what type of vehicle owned, leased or rented by the facility is used most frequently to transport the residents?
(MARK ONLY ONE)

[1] ○ Bus
[2] ○ Special bus
[3] ○ Truck
[4] ○ Special truck
[5] ○ Van
[6] ○ Special van
[7] ○ Automobile
[8] ○ Special automobile
[9] ○ Other

22. Which category below best describes how the vehicle(s) owned, leased or rented by the facility meet the transportation needs of the residents?
(MARK ONLY ONE)

[1] ○ The vehicle(s) meet(s) all of the needs
[2] ○ The vehicle(s) meet(s) most of the needs
→ Skip to Q. 24

[3] ○ The vehicle(s) meet(s) some of the needs
[4] ○ The vehicle(s) meet(s) few or none of the needs
→ Answer Q. 23

23. What is the reason the owned, leased or rented vehicle(s) do not meet the transportation needs of the residents of the facility?
(MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

[1] ○ Not enough capacity for wheelchairs
[2] ○ Not enough capacity for stretchers
[3] ○ Not enough room for emergency and other equipment (for example respirators, oxygen, walkers, etc)
[4] ○ Not easily accessable (ramps absent or not useable)
[5] ○ Safety features are inadequate
[6] ○ Aisle too narrow or restricts movement
[7] ○ Some other reason (Please specify)

_____

_____

8–5400–110

E. OTHER VEHICLES

24. Does the facility have access to some other vehicle(s) for transporting residents? (i.e. vehicle volunteered by local service clubs, etc.)

[1] ○ Yes

[2] ○ No ——► Skip to Q. 27

25. To what type(s) of vehicle(s) does the facility have access?
(MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

[1] ○ Bus

[2] ○ Truck

[3] ○ Van

[4] ○ Automobile

[5] ○ Other

26. Which category below best describes how the(se) other vehicle(s) meet the transportation needs of the residents?
(MARK ONLY ONE)

[1] ○ The vehicle(s) meet(s) all of the needs

[2] ○ The vehicle(s) meet(s) most of the needs

[3] ○ The vehicle(s) meet(s) some of the needs

[4] ○ The vehicle(s) meet(s) few or none of the needs

[5] ○ Never use these other vehicles

F. COMMENTS

27. Please use the space below to make any comments which may help increase our understanding of the transportation needs of the residents of this facility.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

8–5400–110

APPENDIX B

Canadian Health and Disability Survey Questionnaire

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

CANADIAN HEALTH AND DISABILITY SURVEY – ADULTS

CONFIDENTIAL when completed

"Authority Statistics Act, Statutes of Canada, 1970-71-72, Chapter 15."

1 Form No. 06 | 2 Docket No. | 3 Survey Date 0684

4 Assignment No. | 5 HRD page-line No. | 6 Age

7 Given Name

8 Surname

INTRODUCTION

The federal government, concerned about the lack of information on the disabled, has asked Statistics Canada to collect data on the health conditions, disabilities and handicaps experienced by Canadians.

The supplementary questions this month relate to your ability to carry out certain activities which are part of everyday life.

We ask for your co-operation in this important project aimed at measuring the long-term conditions and health problems and their effects on Canadians.

INSTRUCTION TO THE INTERVIEWER AT THE TIME OF LFS

GO TO SCREEN, SECTION A, AND ASK MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD AGED 15-64, QUESTIONS 10 TO 28.

SCREEN Make appointment below if unable to reach respondent during LFS		**FOLLOW-UP** Make appointment below, if a "YES" answer was given in SCREEN-- SECTION A	
Date:	Time:	Date:	Time:
Date:	Time:	Date:	Time:

Address:

Telephone Number: _____

9. FOLLOW UP NON-INTERVIEW STATUS (Mark only one)

1. Refused FOLLOW-UP Interview ..... 1 ○
2. Not able to contact during the duration of CHDS ..... 2 ○
3. No longer Screened-in ..... 3 ○
4. Other ..... 4 ○

8-5400-98.1: 28-4-84 TB/CT – REG. 8102582-2

SCREEN – SECTION A	Yes	FOLLOW UP – SECTION B
10. DOES . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE WALKING 400 METRES WITHOUT RESTING (about 3 city blocks)? No trouble . . . . . 1 ○ Yes, has trouble . . . . . 2 ○		**101.** IS . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO WALK 400 METRES WITHOUT RESTING? Completely unable 01 ○ Able 02 ○ **102.** AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE WALKING 400 METRES WITHOUT RESTING? Enter age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year enter 00) **103.** WHAT IS THE **MAIN CONDITION** OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE WALKING 400 METRES WITHOUT RESTING? Specify in notes below. **104.** IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE WALKING 400 METRES WITHOUT RESTING? No 03 ○ Yes 04 ○ Specify in notes below
11. DOES . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE WALKING UP AND DOWN A FLIGHT OF STAIRS? No trouble . . . . . 1 ○ Yes, has trouble . . . . . 2 ○		**111.** IS . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO WALK UP AND DOWN A FLIGHT OF STAIRS? Completely unable 05 ○ Able 06 ○ **112.** AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE WALKING UP AND DOWN A FLIGHT OF STAIRS? Enter age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year enter 00) **113.** WHAT IS THE **MAIN CONDITION** OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE WALKING UP AND DOWN A FLIGHT OF STAIRS? Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below. **114.** IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE WALKING UP AND DOWN A FLIGHT OF STAIRS? No 07 ○ Yes 08 ○ Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below.
12. DOES . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE CARRYING AN OBJECT OF 5 KG. 10 METRES (e.g., carrying a 12-pound bag of groceries 30 ft)? No trouble . . . . . 1 ○ Yes, has trouble . . . . . 2 ○		**121.** IS . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO CARRY AN OBJECT OF 5 KG. 10 METRES? Completely unable 09 ○ Able 10 ○ **122.** AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE CARRYING AN OBJECT OF 5 KG. 10 METERS? Enter age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year enter 00) **123.** WHAT IS THE **MAIN CONDITION** OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE CARRYING AN OBJECT OF 5 KG. 10 METRES? Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below. **124.** IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE CARRYING AN OBJECT OF 5 KG. 10 METRES? No 11 ○ Yes 12 ○ Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below.
13. DOES . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE MOVING FROM ONE ROOM TO ANOTHER? No trouble . . . . . 1 ○ Yes, has trouble . . . . . 2 ○		**131.** IS . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO MOVE FROM ONE ROOM TO ANOTHER? Completely unable 13 ○ Able 14 ○ **132.** AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE MOVING FROM ONE ROOM TO ANOTHER? Enter age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year enter 00) **133.** WHAT IS THE **MAIN CONDITION** OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE MOVING FROM ONE ROOM TO ANOTHER? Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below. **134.** IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE MOVING FROM ONE ROOM TO ANOTHER? No 15 ○ Yes 16 ○ Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below.
14. DOES . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE STANDING FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME (e.g., more than 20 minutes)? No trouble . . . . . 1 ○ Yes, has trouble . . . . . 2 ○		**141.** IS . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO STAND FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME? Completely unable 17 ○ Able 18 ○ **142.** AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE STANDING FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME? Enter age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year enter 00) **143.** WHAT IS THE **MAIN CONDITION** OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE STANDING FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME? Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below. **144.** IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE STANDING FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME? No 19 ○ Yes 20 ○ Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below.

SCREEN – SECTION A	Yes	FOLLOW UP – SECTION B
15. DOES . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE WHEN STANDING, BENDING DOWN AND PICKING UP AN OBJECT FROM THE FLOOR (e.g. a shoe)? No trouble . . . . . 1 ○ Yes, has trouble	2 ○	**151.** IS . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE WHEN STANDING, TO BEND DOWN AND PICK UP AN OBJECT FROM THE FLOOR? Completely unable 21 ○ Able 22 ○ **152.** AT WHAT AGE DID . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE WHEN STANDING, BENDING DOWN AND PICKING UP AN OBJECT FROM THE FLOOR? Enter age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year enter 00) **153.** WHAT IS THE **MAIN CONDITION** OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE WHEN STANDING, BENDING DOWN AND PICKING UP AN OBJECT FROM THE FLOOR? Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below. **154.** IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE WHEN STANDING, BENDING DOWN AND PICKING UP AN OBJECT FROM THE FLOOR? No 23 ○ Yes 24 ○ Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below.
16. DOES . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE DRESSING AND UNDRESSING HIMSELF/HERSELF? No trouble . . . . . 1 ○ Yes, has trouble	2 ○	**161.** IS . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO DRESS AND UNDRESS HIMSELF/HERSELF? Completely unable 25 ○ Able 26 ○ **162.** AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE DRESSING AND UNDRESSING HIMSELF HERSELF? Enter age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year enter 00) **163.** WHAT IS THE **MAIN CONDITION** OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE DRESSING AND UNDRESSING HIMSELF/HERSELF? Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below. **164.** IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE DRESSING AND UNDRESSING HIMSELF/HERSELF? No 27 ○ Yes 28 ○ Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below.
17. DOES . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE GETTING IN AND OUT OF BED? No trouble . . . . . 1 ○ Yes, has trouble	2 ○	**171.** IS . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO GET IN AND OUT OF BED? Completely unable 29 ○ Able 30 ○ **172.** AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE GETTING IN AND OUT OF BED? Enter age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year enter 00) **173.** WHAT IS THE **MAIN CONDITION** OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE GETTING IN AND OUT OF BED? Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below. **174.** IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE GETTING IN AND OUT OF BED? No 31 ○ Yes 32 ○ Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below.
18. DOES . . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE CUTTING HIS/HER OWN TOENAILS? No trouble . . . . . 1 ○ Yes, has trouble	2 ○	**181.** IS . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO CUT HIS/HER OWN TOENAILS? Completely unable 33 ○ Able 34 ○ **182.** AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE CUTTING HIS/HER OWN TOENAILS? Enter age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year enter 00) **183.** WHAT IS THE **MAIN CONDITION** OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE CUTTING HIS HER OWN TOENAILS? Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below. **184.** IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE CUTTING HIS/HER OWN TOENAILS? No 35 ○ Yes 36 ○ Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below.
19. DOES . . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE USING HIS/HER FINGERS TO GRASP OR HANDLE? No trouble . . . . . 1 ○ Yes, has trouble	2 ○	**191.** IS . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO USE HIS/HER FINGERS TO GRASP OR HANDLE? Completely unable 37 ○ Able 38 ○ **192.** AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE USING HIS/HER FINGERS TO GRASP OR HANDLE? Enter age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year enter 00 **193.** WHAT IS THE **MAIN CONDITION** OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE USING HIS/HER FINGERS TO GRASP OR HANDLE? Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below. **194.** IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE USING HIS/HER FINGERS TO GRASP OR HANDLE? No 39 ○ Yes 40 ○ Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below.

SCREEN – SECTION A	Yes	FOLLOW UP – SECTION B
20. DOES . . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE REACHING? No trouble . . . . . 1 ○ Yes, has trouble	2 ○	**201.** IS . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO REACH? Completely unable 41 ○ Able 42 ○ **202.** AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE REACHING? Enter age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year, enter 00) **203.** WHAT IS THE **MAIN CONDITION** OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE REACHING? Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below. **204.** IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE REACHING? No 43 ○ Yes 44 ○ Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below.
21. DOES . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE CUTTING HIS/HER OWN FOOD? No trouble . . . . . 1 ○ Yes, has trouble	2 ○	**211.** IS . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO CUT HIS/HER OWN FOOD? Completely unable 45 ○ Able 46 ○ **212.** AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE CUTTING HIS/HER OWN FOOD? Enter age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year, enter 00) **213.** WHAT IS THE **MAIN CONDITION** OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE CUTTING HIS/HER OWN FOOD? Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below. **214.** IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE CUTTING HIS/HER OWN FOOD? No 47 ○ Yes 48 ○ Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below.
22. DOES . . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE READING ORDINARY NEWSPRINT (with glasses if normally worn)? No trouble . . . . . 1 ○ Yes, has trouble	2 ○	**221.** IS . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO READ ORDINARY NEWSPRINT? Completely unable 49 ○ Able 50 ○ **222.** AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE READING ORDINARY NEWSPRINT? Enter age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year, enter 00) **223.** WHAT IS THE **MAIN CONDITION** OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE READING ORDINARY NEWSPRINT? Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below. **224.** IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE READING ORDINARY NEWSPRINT? No 51 ○ Yes 52 ○ Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below.
23. DOES . . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE SEEING CLEARLY THE FACE OF SOMEONE FROM 4 METRES (e.g., across a room) (with glasses if normally worn)? No trouble . . . . . 1 ○ Yes, has trouble	2 ○	**231.** IS . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO SEE CLEARLY THE FACE OF SOMEONE FROM 4 METRES? Completely unable 53 ○ Able 54 ○ **232.** AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE SEEING CLEARLY THE FACE OF SOMEONE FROM 4 METRES? Enter age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year, enter 00) **233.** WHAT IS THE **MAIN CONDITION** OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE SEEING CLEARLY THE FACE OF SOMEONE FROM 4 METRES? Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below. **234.** IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE SEEING CLEARLY THE FACE OF SOMEONE FROM 4 METRES? No 55 ○ Yes 56 ○ Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below.
24. DOES . . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE HEARING WHAT IS SAID IN A NORMAL CONVERSATION WITH ONE OTHER PERSON? No trouble . . . . . 1 ○ Yes, has trouble	2 ○	**241.** IS . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO HEAR WHAT IS SAID IN A NORMAL CONVERSATION WITH ONE OTHER PERSON? Completely unable 57 ○ Able 58 ○ **242.** AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE HEARING WHAT IS SAID IN A NORMAL CONVERSATION WITH ONE OTHER PERSON? Enter age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year, enter 00) **243.** WHAT IS THE **MAIN CONDITION** OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE HEARING WHAT IS SAID IN A NORMAL CONVERSATION WITH ONE OTHER PERSON? Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below. **244.** IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE HEARING WHAT IS SAID IN A NORMAL CONVERSATION WITH ONE OTHER PERSON? No 59 ○ Yes 60 ○ Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below.

SCREEN – SECTION A	Yes	FOLLOW UP – SECTION B
25. DOES . . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE HEARING WHAT IS SAID IN A NORMAL CONVERSATION WITH AT LEAST TWO OTHER PERSONS? No trouble . . . . . 1 Yes, has trouble 2	2	**251.** IS . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO HEAR WHAT IS SAID IN A NORMAL CONVERSATION WITH AT LEAST TWO OTHER PERSONS? Completely unable 61 ○ Able 62 ○ **252.** AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE HEARING WHAT IS SAID IN A NORMAL CONVERSATION WITH AT LEAST TWO OTHER PERSONS? Enter age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year enter 00) **253.** WHAT IS THE **MAIN CONDITION** OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE HEARING WHAT IS SAID IN A NORMAL CONVERSATION WITH AT LEAST TWO OTHER PERSONS? Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below. **254.** IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE HEARING WHAT IS SAID IN A NORMAL CONVERSATION WITH AT LEAST TWO OTHER PERSONS? No 63 ○ Yes 64 ○ Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below.
26. DOES . . . . HAVE ANY TROUBLE SPEAKING AND BEING UNDERSTOOD? No trouble . . . . . 1 Yes, has trouble 3	3	**261.** IS . . . . COMPLETELY UNABLE TO SPEAK AND BE UNDERSTOOD? Completely unable 65 ○ Able 66 ○ **262.** AT WHAT AGE DID . . . . FIRST HAVE TROUBLE SPEAKING AND BEING UNDERSTOOD? Enter age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year enter 00) **263.** WHAT IS THE **MAIN CONDITION** OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE SPEAKING AND BEING UNDERSTOOD? Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below **264.** IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH CAUSES . . . . TROUBLE SPEAKING AND BEING UNDERSTOOD? No 67 ○ Yes 68 ○ Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below.
27. IS . . . . LIMITED IN THE KIND OR AMOUNT OF ACTIVITY HE/SHE CAN DO AT HOME, AT WORK OR GOING TO SCHOOL BECAUSE OF A LONG-TERM PHYSICAL CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM? No . . . . . 1 Yes 2	2	**271.** AT WHAT AGE DID THIS LIMITATION IN . . . . ACTIVITIES BEGIN? Enter age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year enter 00) **272.** WHAT IS THE **MAIN CONDITION** OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH LIMITS THE KIND OR AMOUNT OF ACTIVITY . . . . CAN DO? Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below. **273.** IS THERE ANY OTHER CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM WHICH LIMITS THE KIND OR AMOUNT OF ACTIVITY . . . . CAN DO? No 69 ○ Yes 70 ○ Same condition as question ☐☐☐ or specify below.
28. DOES . . . . HAVE A MENTAL HANDICAP? No . . . . . 1 Yes 2	2	
29. INFORMATION SOURCE HRD PAGE-LINE NUMBER OF PERSON PROVIDING ANSWERS FOR THIS INTERVIEW. ☐☐		**31. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM AT TIME OF FOLLOW UP INTERVIEWER:** IF YOU HAVE COMPLETED ANY SECTION B, FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS FOR THIS RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 ○ CONTINUE WITH SECTION C OTHERWISE . . . . . 2 ○ COMPLETE CHECK ITEM 9, FRONT PAGE.
30. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM AT TIME OF SCREEN: IF 'YES' TO ANY ITEM IN SECTION A, SCREEN QUESTIONS . . . . . 1 (MAKE AN APPOINTMENT FOR A FOLLOW UP INTERVIEW AS PER INSTRUCTIONS IN YOUR INTERVIEWERS MANUAL) OTHERWISE . . . . . 2 ○ END		

NATURE OF DISABILITY – SECTION C

C1. **Interviewer: Copy each different MAIN CONDITION, along with its Item Number from Section B on pages 2 to 5, into the appropriate spaces provided below. MAIN CONDITIONS are found in questions 103, 113, 123, 133, 143, 153, 163, 173, 183, 193, 203, 213, 223, 233, 243, 253, 263 and 272.**

For each different MAIN CONDITION, ask the subsequent detail question(s).

If there are more than six different MAIN CONDITIONS, copy the first six only.

MAIN CONDITIONS

Which number on this "Q" Card refers to the best description of your CONDITION, (name condition)?

C2. Item no. ☐☐☐

Condition ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

☐ → If "4" → What was the disease or illness which was the cause?

Specify ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

OR

¹O Don't know

C3. Item no. ☐☐☐

Condition ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

☐ → If "4" → What was the disease or illness which was the cause?

Specify ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

OR

¹O Don't know

C4. Item no. ☐☐☐

Condition ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

☐ → If "4" → What was the disease or illness which was the cause?

Specify ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

OR

¹O Don't know

C5. Item no. ☐☐☐

Condition ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

☐ → If "4" → What was the disease or illness which was the cause?

Specify ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

OR

¹O Don't know

C6. Item no. ☐☐☐

Condition ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

☐ → If "4" → What was the disease or illness which was the cause?

Specify ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

OR

¹O Don't know

C7. Item no. ☐☐☐

Condition ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

☐ → If "4" → What was the disease or illness which was the cause?

Specify ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

OR

¹O Don't know

Now we would like to find out if the condition(s), which you just described, cause(s) you any difficulty in carrying out certain everyday tasks.

C8. Which number on the "Q" Card refers to the best description of how you manage to . . .

(a) shop for groceries or other necessities? . . . . . ☐

(b) get around in your own neighbourhood or area? . . . . . ☐

(c) do heavy household chores, gardening or yardwork? ☐

(d) do everyday work within the home including cooking? ☐

(e) get around within your own home? . . . . . ☐

(f) take personal care of yourself – i.e. washing, grooming, dressing and feeding yourself? . . . . . ☐

Trouble Seeing or Reading

C9. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:

- If trouble seeing or reading, that is if 'Yes' is checked in item 22 or 23 on page 4, then . . . 1○ Go to C10
- Otherwise . . . . . 2○ Go to C19

You indicated previously that you had trouble with your sight.

C10. Have you been diagnosed by an ophthalmologist as being legally blind?

Yes 1○ No 2○ go to C15 Don't know/Not sure 3○

C11. Are you able to recognize a hand in front of your eyes and count the number of fingers being shown?

Yes 1○ No 2○

C12. Do you know braille?

Yes 1○ go to C15 No 2○

C13. Do you need to learn braille?

Yes 1○ No 2○ go to C15

C14. What is the main reason for your not having learned braille?

Interviewer: Do not read list. Mark only one response.	
Condition wasn't serious enough	1○
Didn't know where to go to learn	2○
Physically prevented from using braille	3○
Can't learn/Too old to learn	4○
Too far to go/Too much trouble	5○
Didn't have the time	6○
No special reason	7○
Other reason	8○

C15. I would like to ask you about your use of special aids for the visually impaired. Do you now use . . .

Interviewer: Read list. Mark all that apply.	
Glasses/spectacles/contact lenses?	01○
Hand-held magnifiers?	02○
Print reading systems?	03○
Recording equipment (tape, cassette, etc.)?	04○
Braille writing equipment?	05○
Typewriter?	06○
White cane?	07○
Guide dog?	08○
Other aid(s) for the visually impaired?	09○
None?	10○

C16. Are there any aids for the visually impaired which you need but do not have?

Yes 1○ No 2○ go to C19

C17. Which aid(s) do you require?

Interviewer: Do not read list. Mark all that apply.	
Glasses/spectacles/contact lenses	1○
Hand-held magnifiers	2○
Print reading systems	3○
Recording equipment (tape, cassette, etc.)	4○
Braille writing equipment	5○
Typewriter	6○
White cane	7○
Guide dog	8○
Other aid(s) for the visually impaired	9○

C18. What is the main reason for your not having this (these) aid(s)?

Interviewer: Do not read list. Mark only one response.	
Condition wasn't serious enough	01○
Awaiting delivery/manufacture	02○
Didn't know where to obtain it	03○
Too costly/Couldn't afford it	04○
Too far/Too much trouble to get it	05○
Wasn't available	06○
Never prescribed	07○
Didn't have the time	08○
No special reason	09○
Other reason	

Trouble Hearing

C19. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:

- If trouble hearing, that is if 'Yes' is checked in item 24 on page 4 or in item 25 on page 5 [1] ○ Go to C20
- Otherwise . . . . . [2] ○ Go to C30

C20. You indicated previously that you had trouble with your hearing.

Are you able to understand what is being said over a normal telephone (with a hearing aid if required)?

Yes [1] ○ No [2] ○

C21. I would like to ask you about your use of special aids for the hearing impaired. Do you now use . . .

Interviewer: Read list. Mark all that apply.

- a hearing aid? . . . . . [1] ○
- a Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (T.D.D.) – example: T.T.Y., Visual Ear? . . . . . [2] ○
- a visual signalling device for the deaf – example: baby cry, flashing doorbell light? . . . . . [3] ○
- a telecaption decoder? . . . . . [4] ○
- a special amplification system – example: personal F.M. system? . . . . . [5] ○
- a volume control telephone? . . . . . [6] ○
- other aid(s) for the hearing impaired? . . . . . [7] ○
- none . . . . . [8] ○

C22. Are there any aids for the hearing impaired which you need but do not have?

Yes [1] ○ No [2] ○ go to C25.

C23. Which aids do you require?

Interviewer: Do not read list. Mark all that apply.

- a hearing aid. . . . . [1] ○
- a Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (T.D.D.) – example: T.T.Y., Visual Ear . . . . . [2] ○
- a visual signalling device for the deaf – example: baby cry, flashing doorbell light. . . . . [3] ○
- a telecaption decoder . . . . . [4] ○
- a special amplification system – example: personal F.M. system. . . . . [5] ○
- a volume control telephone . . . . . [6] ○
- any other aid(s) for the hearing impaired . . . . . [7] ○

C24. What is the main reason for your not having this (these) aid(s)?

Interviewer: Do not read list. Mark only one response.

- Condition wasn't serious enough . . . . . [01] ○
- Awaiting delivery/manufacture . . . . . [02] ○
- Didn't know where to obtain it . . . . . [03] ○
- Too costly/Couldn't afford it. . . . . [04] ○
- Too far/Too much trouble to get it. . . . . [05] ○
- Wasn't available. . . . . [06] ○
- Never prescribed . . . . . [07] ○
- Didn't have the time . . . . . [08] ○
- No special reason. . . . . [09] ○
- Other reason. . . . . [10] ○

C25. This section deals with certain communication skills which you may have. Are you able to . . .

Interviewer: Read list. Mark all that apply.

- use sign language? . . . . . [1] ○
- fingerspell?. . . . . [2] ○
- lip read? . . . . . [3] ○
- none (go to C27) . . . . . [4] ○

C26. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:

- If all three (3) skills are marked in item C25 [1] ○ Go to C30
- Otherwise . . . . . [2] ○ Go to C27

C27. Are there any of these three skills which you need but do not have?

Yes [1] ○ No [2] ○ go to C30.

C28. What skill(s) do you require?

Interviewer: Read list. Mark all that apply.

- Sign language . . . . . [1] ○
- Finger spelling . . . . . [2] ○
- Lip reading. . . . . [3] ○

C29. What is the main reason for your not having this (these) skill(s)?

Interviewer: Do not read list. Mark only one response.

- Condition wasn't serious enough . . . . . [1] ○
- Didn't know where to go to learn . . . . . [2] ○
- Classes weren't available . . . . . [3] ○
- Can't learn/Too old to learn . . . . . [4] ○
- Too far to go/Too much trouble. . . . . [5] ○
- Didn't have the time . . . . . [6] ○
- No special reason. . . . . [7] ○
- Other reason. . . . . [8] ○

Trouble Speaking

C30. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:

- If trouble speaking, that is if 'Yes' is checked in item 28 on page 5 then. . . . . [1] Go to C31
- Otherwise . . . . . [2] Go to C42

C31. You have indicated previously that you have trouble speaking and being understood. How well do you feel you are able to make yourself understood by speaking with . . .

	Completely	Partially	Not at all
(a) members of your family?	[1]	[2]	[3]
(b) your friends? . . .	[4]	[5]	[6]
(c) other people? . . .	[7]	[8]	[9]

C32. I would like to ask you about your use of special aids and assistance for the speaking impaired. Do you now use . . .

Interviewer: Read list. Mark all that apply.

- an artificial larynx? . . . . . [1]
- any non-verbal communication aids – example: symbol boards? . . . . . [2]
- an interpreter (except a language interpreter)? . . . . . [3]
- other aid(s) for the speaking impaired? . . . . . [4]
- none . . . . . [5]

C33. Are there any aids or assistance for the speaking impaired which you need but do not have?

Yes [1] No [2] go to C36

C34. Which aids do you require?

Interviewer: Do not read list. Mark all that apply.

- Artificial larynx . . . . . [1]
- Non-verbal communication aids – example: symbol board . . . . . [2]
- Interpreter (except a language interpreter) . . . . . [3]
- Other aid(s) for the speaking impaired . . . . . [4]

C35. What is the main reason for your not having this (these) aid(s)?

Interviewer: Do not read list. Mark only one response.

- Condition wasn't serious enough . . . . . [01]
- Awaiting delivery/manufacture . . . . . [02]
- Didn't know where to obtain it . . . . . [03]
- Too costly/Couldn't afford it . . . . . [04]
- Too far/Too much trouble to get it . . . . . [05]
- Wasn't available . . . . . [06]
- Never prescribed . . . . . [07]
- Didn't have the time . . . . . [08]
- No special reason . . . . . [09]
- Other reason . . . . . [10]

C36. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:

- If "Yes" is checked in Item 24 on page 4 or in Item 25 on page 5, then . . . . . [1] Go to C42
- Otherwise . . . . . [2] Go to C37

C37. I would like to ask you about certain communication skills which you may have. Are you able to . . .

Interviewer: Read list. Mark all that apply.

- use sign language? . . . . . [1]
- fingerspell? . . . . . [2]
- neither of the above (go to C39). . . . . [3]

C38. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:

- If both skills – i.e., sign language and finger spelling are marked in item C37. . . . . [1] Go to C42
- Otherwise . . . . . [3] Go to C39

C39. Are there any of these two skills which you need but do not have?

Yes [1] No [2] go to C42

C40. What skill(s) do you require?

Interviewer: Read list. Mark all that apply.

- Sign language . . . . . [1]
- Fingerspelling . . . . . [2]

C41. What is the main reason for your not having this (these) skill(s)?

Interviewer: Do not read list. Mark only one response.

- Condition wasn't serious enough . . . . . [1]
- Didn't know where to go to learn . . . . . [2]
- Classes weren't available . . . . . [3]
- Can't learn/Too old to learn . . . . . [4]
- Too far to go/Too much trouble . . . . . [5]
- Didn't have the time . . . . . [6]
- No special reason . . . . . [7]
- Other reason . . . . . [8]

Mobility

C42. I would now like to ask you about any special aids which you may use to help you get around. Please exclude any special fixtures or architectural changes to your dwelling. Do you now use . . .

Interviewer: Read list. Mark all that apply.

- a back or leg brace? . . . . . [1]
- orthopedic footwear? . . . . . [2]
- a foot or leg prosthesis? . . . . . [3]
- a cane (other than a white cane)? . . . . . [4]
- crutches? . . . . . [5]
- a wheelchair? . . . . . [6]
- a walker? . . . . . [7]
- other mobility aid(s)? . . . . . [8]
- none. . . . . [9]

C43. Are there any mobility aids which you need to help you get around, but which you do not have?

Yes [1] ○ No [2] ○ go to next section, question D1.

C44. Which aid(s) do you require?

Interviewer: Do not read list. Mark all that apply.

- Back or leg brace [1] ○
- Orthopedic footwear [2] ○
- Foot or leg prosthesis [3] ○
- Cane (other than white cane) [4] ○
- Crutches [5] ○
- Wheelchair [6] ○
- Walker [7] ○
- Other mobility aid(s) [8] ○

C45. What is the main reason for your not having this (these) aid(s)?

Interviewer: Do not read list. Mark only one response.

- Condition wasn't serious enough [01] ○
- Awaiting delivery/manufacture [02] ○
- Didn't know where to obtain it [03] ○
- Too costly/Couldn't afford it [04] ○
- Too far/Too much trouble to get it [05] ○
- Wasn't available [06] ○
- Never prescribed [07] ○
- Didn't have the time [08] ○
- No special reason [09] ○
- Other reason [10] ○

Go to next Section, question D1.

EMPLOYMENT – SECTION D

D1. During the week of June 10th to June 16th did you do any work at a job or business?

Yes [1] ○ go to D5 No [2] ○

D2. During the week of June 10th to June 16th did you have a job or business at which you did not work?

Yes [1] ○ go to D5 No [2] ○

D3. In the last 6 months have you looked for work?

Yes [1] ○ No [2] ○ go to D40

D4. During the 4 week period from May 13th to June 10th did you do anything to find work?

For example did you check with friends, employers, unions or look at job ads.

Yes [1] ○ go to D32 No [2] ○ go to D40

D5. Are you limited in the kind or amount of work you can do at your present job or business because of a condition or health problem?

Yes [1] ○ go to D9 No [2] ○

D6. Because of your condition or health problem have you ever changed jobs or the kind or amount of work you did at a job or business?

Yes [1] ○ No [2] ○

D7. Does the condition or health problem you have now make it difficult for you to change jobs or get a better job?

Yes [1] ○ No [2] ○ go to D22

D8. What is the main condition or health problem that makes it difficult for you to change jobs or get a better job?

Specify

go to D22

D9. What is the main condition or health problem which limits the kind or amount of work you can do at your present job or business?

Specify

D10. Are there any other conditions or health problems which limit the kind or amount of work you can do at your present job or business?

Yes [1] ○ No [2] ○

D11. Were you employed with your present employer at the time (repeat condition from D9) began to limit the kind or amount of work you could do at your present job or business?

Yes [1] ○ go to D13 No [2] ○

D12. Did you work at some other job or business at the time your condition started to limit the kind or amount of work you could do?

Yes [1] ○ No [2] ○ go to D17

D13. Are you doing the same kind or amount of work now as you were doing at the time this condition started to limit you?

Yes [1] ○ go to D17 No [2] ○

D14. Is the reason you are doing a different amount or kind of work because of your condition?

Yes [1] ○ No [2] ○

D15. Compared with the work you were doing before your condition started to limit you. Would you say that you are:

Doing more work now [1] ○
Doing less work now [2] ○
Doing about the same amount of work [3] ○

D16. Compared with the work you were doing before your condition started to limit you. Would you say the work you are doing now is:

More important [1] ○
Less important [2] ○
About the same [3] ○

D17. At your present job how often does your condition cause you difficulty doing any of the following?

	Frequently	Occasionally	Seldom/ Never	Not required on the job
Moving about	01 ○	02 ○	03 ○	04 ○
Using stairs or inclines	05 ○	06 ○	07 ○	08 ○
Standing for long periods	09 ○	10 ○	11 ○	12 ○
Standing, crouching or kneeling	13 ○	14 ○	15 ○	16 ○
Using the telephone	17 ○	18 ○	19 ○	20 ○
Sitting for long periods	21 ○	22 ○	23 ○	24 ○
Lifting or carrying heavy objects	25 ○	26 ○	27 ○	28 ○
Writing or typing	29 ○	30 ○	31 ○	32 ○
Reading	33 ○	34 ○	35 ○	36 ○
Speaking and being understood	37 ○	38 ○	39 ○	40 ○

D18. How would you describe your present job in terms of job security, would you say your job security is?

Excellent [1] ○
Good [2] ○
} go to D20
Fair [3] ○
Poor [4] ○

D19. Would you say your job security is fair or poor because of your condition or health problem?

Yes [1] ○ No [2] ○

D20. How would you describe your chances for advancement at your present job, would you say your chances for advancement are?

Excellent [1] ○
Good [2] ○
} go to D22
Fair [3] ○
Poor [4] ○

D21. Would you say that your chances for advancement are fair or poor because of your condition?

Yes [1] ○ No [2] ○

D22. Does your present employer offer any on-the-job training or courses?

Yes [1] ○ No [2] ○ go to D24

D23. Does your condition limit or prevent you from taking these courses?

Yes [1] ○ No [2] ○

D24. During the past 12 months have you looked for another job?

Yes [1] ○ No [2] ○ go to D26

D25. Was the main reason that you looked for another job related to your condition?

Yes [1] ○ No [2] ○

D26. Because of your condition have you been provided with any special equipment or any special arrangements including parking?

Yes [1] ○ No [2] ○ go to D28

D27. What have you been provided with? (Read list. Mark all that apply)

Help from someone [1] C
Special equipment [2] C
Special hours/days [3] C
Special/free transportation/parking [4] C
Modified/different duties [5] C
Other

D28. Because of your condition do you need any special arrangements or equipment not already provided by your employer?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ go to D30

D29. What do you need? (Do not read list. Mark all that apply)

- Help from someone ..... [1]○
- Special equipment ..... [2]○
- Special hours/days ..... [3]○
- Special/free transportation/parking ..... [4]○
- Modified/different duties ..... [5]○
- Other ..... [6]○

D30. Which, if any, of the following architectural features do you use at your place of work? (Read list. Mark all that apply)

- Access ramps ..... [1]○
- Widened doorways ..... [2]○
- Height adjustments to equipment ..... [3]○
- Special washroom facilities ..... [4]○
- Hand rails ..... [5]○
- Other ..... [6]○
- None ..... [7]○

D31. What architectual features do you need that are not already provided? (Do not read list. Mark all that apply)

- Access ramps ..... [1]○
- Widened doorways ..... [2]○
- Height adjustments to equipment ..... [3]○
- Special washroom facilities [4]○
- Hand rails ..... [5]○
- Other ..... [6]○
- None ..... [7]○

} go to next section, question E1

D32. Are you limited in the kind or amount of work you could do at a job or business because of a condition or health problem?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ go to next section, question E1

D33. What is the main condition or health problem which causes this limitation in the kind or amount of work you can do?

Specify

D34. Were you working at a job or business at the time your condition began to limit the kind or amount of work you could do?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ go to D36

D35. Is the reason you are not working now because of your condition?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○

D36. Do you feel that your condition affects your ability to look for work?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○

D37. What are your chances of getting a job in the next 6 months? Are they . . .

Excellent [1]○ Good [2]○ } go to D39 Fair [3]○ Poor [4]○

D38. Do you think your chances of getting a job are fair or poor because of your condition or health problem?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○

D39. Because of your condition have you ever taken any special courses or training to improve your chances of getting a job?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ } Go to next section, question E1

D40. Do you have a long-term condition or health problem that **completely prevents** you from working at a job or business?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ go to D42

D41. What is this condition or health problem?

Specify

Go to next section, question E1

D42. Do you have a long-term condition or health problem that limits the kind or amount of work you could do at a job or business?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ go to next section, question E1

D43. What is the main condition or health problem that causes this work limitation?

Specify

D44. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:

- If looked for work in past 6 months in Item D3, check here ..... [1]○ go to D46
- Otherwise check ..... [2]○ go to D45

D45. Have you looked for work in the last 12 months?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ go to next section, question E1

D46. Was the main reason you stopped looking for work related to your condition or health problem?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○

D47. Did you want a job during the week of June 10th to June 16th?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○

D48. Do you think you will look for work at any time in the next 6 months?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ go to next section, question E1

D49. In your opinion what are your chances of finding a job in the next 6 months?

Excellent [1]○ Good [2]○ } Go to next section, question E1 Fair [3]○ Poor [4]○

D50. Do you think your chances of finding a job in the next 6 months are fair or poor because of your condition or health problem?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ } Go to next section, question E1

EDUCATION – SECTION E

E1. The following questions concern your education.

E2. In October 1983, were you enrolled at a school, college, or university, including correspondence courses?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ go to E23

E3. In what kind of school were you enrolled? (Mark one)

Special school for persons with a condition or health problem ..... [1]○ go to E4

Regular primary or secondary school ..... [2]○ go to E7

Community college, Cegep, technical institute, hospital school of nursing or medical technology [3]○ go to E11

University or teachers' college ..... [4]○ go to E14

Other ..... [5]○ go to E16

E4. At that special school, were you: (Mark one)

A resident or boarding student? ..... [1]○

A day student? ..... [2]○

E5. In what grade were you enrolled in October 1983?

Grade [ ] Non-graded [1]○

E6. What type of training were you receiving at that school? (Read list. Mark all that apply.)

Daily living skills ..... [1]○
Physical/communication therapy ..... [2]○
Academic subjects ..... [3]○
Trade or vocational ..... [4]○
} go to E26

E7. At that primary/secondary school, were you enrolled in: (Read list. Mark one)

Only special classes for persons with a condition or health problem? ..... [1]○

Only regular classes? ..... [2]○

Some regular classes and some special classes for persons with a condition or health problem? ..... [3]○

Only courses with no classroom attendance? ..... [4]○

E8. At that school, were you taking any courses by correspondence or home study in October 1983?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○

E9. In what grade were you enrolled in October 1983?

Grade [ ] Non-graded [1]○

E10. In what type of program were you enrolled? Was it: (Mark one)

Primarily academic? ..... [1]○
Primarily trade or vocational? ..... [2]○
Other? ..... [3]○
} go to E17

E11. At that college, institute or school, were you taking any courses by correspondence or home study in October 1983?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○

E12. In what type of program were you enrolled? (Mark one)

Certified program ..... [1]○

Diploma program ..... [2]○

No diploma or certificat sought ..... [3]○ go to E17

E13. What is the length of the program in which you were enrolled? (Mark one)

1 year or less ..... [1]○
13 months to 2 years ..... [2]○
Over 2 years ..... [3]○
} go to E17

E14. At this university or teacher's college, were you taking any courses by correspondence or home study in October 1983?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○

E15. What type of degree, diploma or certificate were you seeking? (Read list, Mark one)

Diploma/certificate (include teaching certificate) ..... [1]○
Bachelor's degree ..... [2]○
Post-graduate degree (masters, doctorate, post-doctorate) ..... [3]○
No degree, diploma or certificate sought ... [4]○
} go to E17

E16. At that school, were you taking any course by correspondence or home study in October 1983?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○

E17. Because of your condition did that school, college or university provide any special equipment or make any special arrangements including parking?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ go to E19

E18. What were you provided with? (Read list. Mark all that apply.)

Tutors ..... [1]○
Readers ..... [2]○
Personal assistance ..... [3]○
Special or free transportation or parking ..... [4]○
Special equipment ..... [5]○
Other ..... [6]○

E19. Because of your condition did you need any special arrangements or equipment which were not provided by that school?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ go to E21

E20. What did you need that was not already provided? (Do not read list. Mark all that apply.)

Tutors ..... [1]○
Readers ..... [2]○
Personal assistance ..... [3]○
Special or free transportation or parking ..... [4]○
Special equipment ..... [5]○
Other .....

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E21. Which, if any of the following architectural features did you use at that school? (Read list. Mark all that apply.)

- Access ramps ..... 1 ○
- Widened doorways ..... 2 ○
- Height adjustments to equipment or amenities ..... 3 ○
- Special washroom facilities ..... 4 ○
- Hand rails ..... 5 ○
- Other ..... 6 ○
- None ..... 7 ○

E22. What architectural features did you need that were not already provided at that school? (Do not read list. Mark all that apply.)

- Access ramps ..... 1 ○
- Widened doorways ..... 2 ○
- Height adjustments to equipment or amenities ..... 3 ○
- Special washroom facilities ..... 4 ○
- Hand rails ..... 5 ○
- Other ..... 6 ○
- None ..... 7 ○

} go to E26

E23. What is the highest grade of primary or secondary (high) school you have completed?

- No formal schooling ..... 1 ○
- Grade 1 to 8 ..... 2 ○
- Grade 9 to 13 ..... 3 ○

} go to E25

E24. Is your condition or health problem the main reason you have no formal schooling?

- Yes 1 ○
- No 2 ○

} go to next section, question F1

E25. Did you have your condition prior to completing all your formal education or training?

Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○ go to next section, question F1

E26. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:

If currently enrolled at school, college or university ("Yes" in Question E2) ..... 1 ○ go to E28

Otherwise ..... 2 ○ go to E27

E27. Did you discontinue your education because of your present condition or health problem?

Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○

E28. The following questions are about the effects of your condition or health problem on your education, prior to September 1, 1983. Because of your present condition ...

	Yes	No
(a) Was your education interrupted for long periods of time?	01 ○	02 ○
(b) Did you ever change your course of studies?	03 ○	04 ○
(c) Did you ever change schools?	05 ○	06 ○
(d) Did you ever attend a special school or special classes in a regular school?	07 ○	08 ○
(e) Did you take fewer courses or subjects at school, college or university?	09 ○	10 ○
(f) Did you begin school later than most of the people your age?	11 ○	12 ○
(g) Did you take any courses by correspondence or home study?	13 ○	14 ○
(h) Did you ever go back to school for re-training?	15 ○	16 ○

E29. Did it take you longer to achieve your present level of education, because of your condition?

Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○ go to next section, question F1

E30. How much longer?

Years ☐

Unable to assess 1 ○

GO TO NEXT SECTION, QUESTION F1

TRANSPORTATION – SECTION F

F1. I would now like to ask you about methods of transportation you use for local travel, that is trips of under 50 miles (80 km).

F2. Are you prevented from leaving your residence to take short trips because of your condition or health problem? (i.e., are you housebound?)

Yes [1]○ go to F24 No [2]○

F3. Does any member of this household own or lease a car, or a small truck or van?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ go to F10

F4. Do you use this vehicle mostly as a driver or as a passenger? (Mark one)

Mostly as a driver . . . . . [1]○

Mostly as a passenger . . . . . [2]○

Does not use the vehicle . . . . . [3]○ go to F10

F5. Does this vehicle have any special features such as hand controls or power steering because of your condition or health problem?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ go to F7

F6. What special features does it have? (Read list. Mark all that apply.)

Hand accelerator/brake controls . . . . . [1]○

Hand rails, straps, special handles, ramps or lifts . . . . . [2]○

Automatic transmission . . . . . [3]○

Power steering/windows/mirrors . . . . . [4]○

Room for wheelchair or other special aids . . . . . [5]○

Other . . . . . [6]○

F7. Does this vehicle need any (other) special features or modifications because of your condition?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ go to F10

F8. What features or modifications are needed? (Do not read list. Mark all that apply.)

Hand accelerator/brake controls . . . . . [1]○

Hand rails, straps, special handles, ramps or lifts . . . . . [2]○

Automatic transmission . . . . . [3]○

Power steering/windows/mirrors . . . . . [4]○

Room for wheelchair or other special aids . . . . . [5]○

Other . . . . . [6]○

F9. What is the main reason the vehicle does not have these special features? (Do not read list. Mark only one.)

Impractical; too hard to do . . . . . [1]○

Awaiting delivery/manufacture/parts . . . . . [2]○

Didn't know where to obtain it . . . . . [3]○

Wasn't available . . . . . [4]○

Too costly; can't afford it . . . . . [5]○

Too far; too much trouble to get it . . . . . [6]○

Didn't have the time . . . . . [7]○

No special reason . . . . . [8]○

Other reason . . . . . [9]○

F10. Some communities have a special bus or van service for people who have difficulty using regular local public transportation. When using this special service, people can call ahead and ask to be picked up at their home. Do you need such a service?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ Don't know [3]○ } go to F13

F11. Is this special service available in your area?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ Don't know [3]○ } go to F13

F12. How often do you use this service?

Almost every day . . . . . [1]○

Occasionally . . . . . [2]○

Seldom/never . . . . . [3]○

F13. Is local public transportation (bus, subway, streetcar) available in your area?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ go to F17

F14. How often do you use the local public transportation service?

Almost every day . . . . . [1]○

Occasionally . . . . . [2]○

Seldom/never . . . . . [3]○

F15. Do you have any trouble using the local public transportation service, because of your condition or health problem?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ go to F17

F16. What kind of trouble do you have? (Read list. Mark all that apply.)

Trouble getting to bus/subway/streetcar stop . . . . . [1]C

Trouble getting on/off/bus/subway/streetcar . . . . . [2]C

Insufficient space to sit or stand . . . . . [3]C

Other CHDS-15

8–5400–98.1

F17. Is there a taxi cab service in your area?

Yes [1] ○ No [2] ○ Don't know [3] ○ } go to F20

F18. How often do you use the taxi cab service?

Almost every day ..... [1] ○

Occasionally ..... [2] ○

Seldom/never ..... [3] ○

F19. Is this because of your condition or health problem?

Yes [1] ○ No [2] ○

F20. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:

- If 'yes' or 'no' in item D5 ..... [1] ○ go to F21
- Otherwise (if blank in item D5) ..... [2] ○ go to F22

F21. The following question concerns travel to work during the last week worked at your main job or business. The question refers to the door-to-door trip from your residence to your place of work. What is the principal method of transportation that you used to travel to work? (I mean the method you used to travel the greatest distance) (Do not read list. Mark only one.)

None, works at home ..... [01] ○

Private specially modified vehicle ..... [02] ○

Other private vehicle ..... [03] ○

Regular bus/subway/streetcar ..... [04] ○

Special bus/van service for the disabled ..... [05] ○

Commuter train ..... [06] ○

Taxi ..... [07] ○

Motorcycle/bicycle ..... [08] ○

Walks to work ..... [09] ○

Other ..... [10] ○

F22. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:

- If "yes" in question E2 (attending school) [1] ○ go to F23
- Otherwise ..... [2] ○ go to F24

F23. The following question concerns travel to school during the last week you attended school, college or university. The question refers to the door-to-door trip from your residence to your school. What is the principal method of transportation that you used to travel to school? (I mean the method you used to travel the greatest distance) (Do not read list. Mark only one.)

None, studies at home ..... [01] ○

Private specially modified vehicle ..... [02] ○

Other private vehicle ..... [03] ○

Regular school bus ..... [04] ○

Regular bus/subway/streetcar ..... [05] ○

Special bus/van service for the disabled ..... [06] ○

Commuter train ..... [07] ○

Taxi ..... [08] ○

Motorcycle/bicycle ..... [09] ○

Walks to school ..... [10] ○

Other ..... [11] ○

F24. I would like to ask you about methods of transportation that you use for long distance travel. By this I mean transportation that you use for any trips of 50 miles (80 km) or more.

F25. Are you prevented from leaving your residence and taking trips of more than 50 miles (80 km) because of your condition or health problem?

Yes [1] ○ go to next section, question G1 No [2] ○

F26. Do you have trouble using an airplane as a means of long distance transportation because of your condition of health problem?

Yes [1] ○ No [2] ○ go to F28

Don't know [3] ○ go to F29

F27. What kind of trouble do you have? (Do not read list. Mark all that apply.)

Hearing announcements ..... [1] ○

Seeing signs or notices ..... [2] ○

Moving around the terminal ..... [3] ○

Boarding/disembarking ..... [4] ○

Seating on board ..... [5] ○

Washroom facilities ..... [6] ○

Transporting wheelchair or other special aids ..... [7] ○

Carrier rules and regulations ..... [8] ○

Other ..... [9] ○

F28. How many airplane trips of 50 miles (80km) or more did you take which ended during the period April 1st 1984 to the present?

Enter number ☐☐ If none enter "0 0"

F29. Do you have trouble using a bus as a means of long distance transportation because of your condition or health problem?

Yes [1] ○ No [2] ○ go to F31

Don't know [3] ○ go to F32

F30. What kind of trouble do you have? (Do not read list. Mark all that apply.)

Hearing announcements ..... [1] ○

Seeing signs or notices ..... [2] ○

Moving around the terminal ..... [3] ○

Boarding/disembarking ..... [4] ○

Seating on board ..... [5] ○

Washroom facilities ..... [6] ○

Transporting wheelchair or other special aids ..... [7] ○

Carrier rules and regulations ..... [8] ○

Other ..... [9] ○

F31. How many bus trips of 50 miles (80 km) or more did you take which ended during the period April 1st 1984 to the present?

Enter number ☐ If none enter "00"

F32. Do you have trouble using a train as a means of long distance transportation because of your condition or health problem?

Yes [1]○ No [2]○ go to F34

Don't know [3]○ go to F35

F33. What kind of trouble do you have? (Do not read list. Mark all that apply.)

Hearing announcements . . . . . [1]○

Seeing signs or notices . . . . . [2]○

Moving around the terminal. . . . . [3]○

Boarding/disembarking. . . . . [4]○

Seating on board . . . . . [5]○

Washroom facilities . . . . . [6]○

Transporting wheelchair or other special aids . . . . . [7]○

Carrier rules and regulations . . . . . [8]○

Other . . . . . [9]○

F34. How many train trips of 50 miles (80 km) or more did you take which ended during the period April 1st 1984 to the present?

Enter number ☐ If none enter "00"

F35. Do you have trouble using a car, or small truck or van as a means of long distance transportation because of your condition or health problem?

Yes [1]○

No [2]○ Don't know [3]○ go to next section question G1

F36. How many trips of 50 miles or more, which ended during the period April 1st 1984 to the present, did you take in a car or small truck or van?

Enter number ☐ If none enter "00"

GO TO NEXT SECTION, QUESTION G1

8-5400-96.1

ACCOMMODATION – SECTION G

G1. Because of your physical condition or health problem do you use any of the following special features to enter or leave your present residence? (Read list. Mark all that apply.)

(a) Access ramps ..... 1 ○
(b) Widened doorways ..... 2 ○
(c) A street level entrance ..... 3 ○
(d) An entrance which opens automatically ..... 4 ○
(e) An elevator or lift device ..... 5 ○
(f) Some other feature ..... 6 ○
(g) None ..... 7 ○

G2. Which of these special features do you need that you don't already have? (Mark all that apply.)

(a) Access ramps ..... 1 ○
(b) Widened doorways ..... 2 ○
(c) A street level entrance ..... 3 ○
(d) An entrance which opens automatically ..... 4 ○
(e) An elevator or lift device ..... 5 ○
(f) Some other feature ..... 6 ○
(g) None ..... 7 ○

G3. Because of your physical condition or health problem do you use any of the following special features to get around inside your residence? (Read list. Mark all that apply.)

(a) Hand rails ..... 1 ○
(b) An elevator or lift device ..... 2 ○
(c) Widened doorways or hallways ..... 3 ○
(d) Doors which open automatically ..... 4 ○
(e) Some other special feature ..... 5 ○
(f) None ..... 6 ○

G4. Which of these special features do you need that you don't already have? (Mark all that apply.)

(a) Hand rails ..... 1 ○
(b) An elevator or lift device ..... 2 ○
(c) Widened doorways or hallways ..... 3 ○
(d) Doors which open automatically ..... 4 ○
(e) Some other special feature ..... 5 ○
(f) None ..... 6 ○

G5. In your residence do you have difficulty using any of the following furnishings or fixtures by yourself?

	Has difficulty	No difficulty	Does not have furnishings
(a) The kitchen stove	01 ○	02 ○	03 ○
(b) The kitchen sink	04 ○	05 ○	06 ○
(c) The kitchen cabinets	07 ○	08 ○	09 ○
(d) The refrigerator	10 ○	11 ○	12 ○
(e) Bathroom fixtures (tub, toilet, basin)	13 ○	14 ○	15 ○
(f) Some other fixture	16 ○	17 ○	18 ○

GO TO NEXT SECTION, QUESTION H1

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS – SECTION H

H1. Because of your condition or health problem, did you receive any income from the following sources during year 1983? (Read list. Mark all that apply)

Veterans Benefits ..... 1 ○

Disability Pension from Canada Pension Plan ..... 2 ○

Disability Pension from Quebec Pension Plan ..... 3 ○

Worker's Compensation ..... 4 ○

Private Disability Insurance Plan ..... 5 ○

Other federal or provincial financial assistance to the disabled (specify) ..... 6 ○

None of the above ..... 7 ○ go to H3

H2. Which number on the "Q" Card refers to the total income you received from these sources?

Refusal ..... 8 ○

Don't know ..... 9 ○

H3. Which number on the "Q" Card refers to your income from all sources before taxes during the year 1983?
Please include income from wages, salaries, self-employment, tips, pensions, investments, unemployment insurance and any income which you receive because of your condition or health problem.

Refusal ..... 18 ○

Don't know ..... 19 ○

H4. People sometimes have extra "out-of-pocket" expenses as a result of their condition or health problem. In 1983 did you have any extra expenses for your education, transportation, special equipment, personal services, drugs or medical expenses, etc. for which you were not reimbursed by any insurance program?

Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○ END

H5. Which number on the "Q" Card refers to the total amount of these extra expenses?

Refusal ..... 8 ○

Don't know ..... 9 ○

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

1984
Canadian Health and Disability Survey

C2-C7

ITEMS C2-C7 INCLUSIVE - BEST DESCRIPTION OF YOUR CONDITION:

1. CONGENITAL/EXISTED AT TIME OF BIRTH
2. DISEASE OR ILLNESS
3. CAUSED BY HAVING SUFFERED A STROKE
4. AFTER EFFECT OF A DISEASE OR ILLNESS
   OR
   AFTER EFFECT OF THE TREATMENT OF A DISEASE OR ILLNESS, INCLUDING THERAPY OR SURGERY
5. RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT - AT WORK
6. RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT - OTHER
7. RESULT OF JUST GETTING OLDER
8. OTHER
9. DON'T KNOW

C8

ITEM C8 - BEST DESCRIPTION OF HOW YOU MANAGE:

1. I DON'T DO IT AT ALL BECAUSE OF MY CONDITION.
2. I DO IT ONLY WITH THE HELP OF ANOTHER PERSON BECAUSE OF MY CONDITION.
3. I DO IT SOMETIMES BY MYSELF, BUT SOMETIMES I NEED THE HELP OF ANOTHER PERSON BECAUSE OF MY CONDITION.
4. I DON'T DO IT AT ALL BECAUSE OF OTHER REASONS.
5. I DO IT BY MYSELF.
6. NONE OF THE ABOVE.

H 2

TOTAL AMOUNT FROM SOURCES:

0	$ 1 - 199
1	200 - 499
2	500 - 999
3	1000 - 1999
4	2000 - 4999
5	5000 - 9999
6	10000 - 19999
7	20000 and more

H 3

TOTAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES:

10	none
11	$ 1 - 4999
12	5000 - 9999
13	10000 - 14999
14	15000 - 19999
15	20000 - 24999
16	25000 - 29999
17	30000 and more

H 5

TOTAL AMOUNT OF EXPENSES:

0	$ 1 - 199
1	200 - 499
2	500 - 999
3	1000 - 1999
4	2000 - 4999
5	5000 - 9999
6	10000 - 19999
7	20000 and more

APPENDIX C

Health and Activity Limitation Survey

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Health and Activity Limitation Survey (Adults – 15 and over)

Form 02

"Authority Statistics Act, Statutes of Canada, 1970-71-72, Chapter 15."

INTRODUCTION

STATISTICS CANADA IS CONDUCTING A SPECIAL SURVEY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THOSE CANADIANS, WHO, FOR HEALTH-RELATED REASONS, ARE LIMITED IN THE KIND AND AMOUNT OF ACTIVITY THEY CAN PERFORM ON A DAY-TO-DAY BASIS. THE INFORMATION GATHERED IN THE HEALTH AND ACTIVITY LIMITATION SURVEY WILL HELP IDENTIFY THE PROBLEMS THESE CANADIANS FACE WHEN DEALING WITH SUCH MATTERS AS EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION, TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND LEISURE ACTIVITY.

Final Status

Fully Completed	1 ○
Partial	2 ○
Refusal	3 ○
No Contact	4 ○
Other	5 ○

Yes Sample	1 ○
No Sample	2 ○

CONFIDENTIAL WHEN COMPLETED

PROV	FED No.	EA No.	VN	Hhld. No.	Form	Person No.
					0 2	

Name

Last name Given name and initial

Telephone number

Address

Street and No. or lot and concession or exact location

City, town, village, municipality, Indian reserve Province or territory Postal Code

Date of birth

Day Month Year

Sex

Male 1 ○

Female 2 ○

Information Source

Non-proxy – Respondent 1 ○

OR

Proxy – parent or child 2 ○

– other family 3 ○

– other 4 ○

Reason →

Respondent hospitalized 1 ○

Respondent unable 2 ○

Absent on last visit 3 ○

Other 4 ○

Record of Visits/Calls

Visit/ Call No.	Date	Time of call or visit	Interview time			Comments
			Began	Ended	Time elapsed	
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
TOTAL ELAPSED TIME (Minutes)						

Interviewer's Signature Date

8-2000-4.1: 27-03-86 TB/CT REG. B102201-4

SECTION A - SCREENING QUESTIONS

I would like to ask you about your ability to do certain activities, even when using a special aid. Please report only those problems which you expect to last six months or more.

Screening Column Yes

1 DO YOU HAVE ANY TROUBLE HEARING WHAT IS SAID IN A NORMAL CONVERSATION WITH ONE OTHER PERSON?

Yes, has trouble ..... 1 ○

No trouble ..... 2 ○ → Go to 2

Go to 1a

1a At what age did you first have trouble doing this?

Age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year, enter 00)

1b Are you completely unable to do this?

Yes, completely unable ..... 3 ○

No, able ..... 4 ○

1c What is the main condition or health problem which causes you trouble hearing what is said in a normal conversation with one other person?

Specify ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

1d Which of these selections is the best description of your condition?

INTERVIEWER: Show "Q" card. Enter appropriate number.

☐☐

2 DO YOU HAVE ANY TROUBLE HEARING WHAT IS SAID IN A GROUP CONVERSATION WITH AT LEAST THREE OTHER PEOPLE?

Yes, has trouble ..... 5 ○

No trouble ..... 6 ○ → Go to 3

Go to 2a

2a At what age did you first have trouble doing this?

Age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year, enter 00)

2b Are you completely unable to do this?

Yes, completely unable ..... 7 ○

No, able ..... 8 ○

2c What is the main condition or health problem which causes you trouble hearing what is said in a group conversation with at least three other people?

Same condition as question ☐0☐c → Go to 3

Specify ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

2d Which of these selections is the best description of your condition?

INTERVIEWER: Show "Q" card. Enter appropriate number.

☐☐

3 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

If "Yes" is checked in question 1 or 2,

then 1 ○ → Go to 3a

Otherwise 2 ○ → Go to 4

		Screening Column Yes
3a	Are you able to understand what is being said over a normal telephone, with a hearing aid if used? Yes 3○ No 4○	
3b	I would like to ask you about your use of technical aids for the hearing impaired. Do you now use ... **INTERVIEWER**: Read list. Mark all that apply. a hearing aid? 1○ a Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (T.D.D.), for example: T.T.Y., visual ear? 2○ a telecaption decoder? 3○ a special amplification system, for example: personal F.M. system? 4○ a volume control telephone? 5○ other aid(s) for the hearing impaired? 6○ (specify) _____ none 7○	
3c	Are there any aids for the hearing impaired which you need but do not have? Yes 5○ No 6○ ⟶ Go to 3f	
3d	Which aids do you need? **INTERVIEWER**: Do not read list. Mark all that apply. Hearing aid? 1○ Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (T.D.D.), for example: T.T.Y., Visual Ear? 2○ Telecaption decoder? 3○ Special amplification system, for example: personal F.M. system? 4○ Volume control telephone? 5○ Other aid(s) for the hearing impaired? 6○ (specify) _____	
3e	What is the main reason you do not have this (these) aid(s)? **INTERVIEWER**: Do not read list. Mark only one. Condition wasn't serious enough 1○ Didn't know where to obtain it 2○ Too costly/couldn't afford it 3○ Wasn't available 4○ Never prescribed 5○ No special reason 6○ Other reason 7○	
3f	This question deals with certain communication skills which you may have. Are you able to ... **INTERVIEWER**: Read list. Mark all that apply. use sign language? 1○ lip read? 2○ neither of the above 3○	
3g	Are there any of these two skills which you need but do not have? Yes 5○ No 6○	

		Screening Column Yes
4 —	DO YOU HAVE ANY TROUBLE READING ORDINARY NEWSPRINT, WITH GLASSES IF NORMALLY WORN? Yes, has trouble ..... 1 ○ No trouble ..... 2 ○ → Go to 5	Go to 4a
4a	At what age did you first have trouble doing this? Age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year, enter 00)	
4b	Are you completely unable to do this? Yes, completely unable ..... 3 ○ No, able ..... 4 ○	
4c	What is the main condition or health problem which causes you trouble reading ordinary newsprint? Same condition as question ☐0☐c → Go to 5 Specify ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	
4d	Which of these selections is the best description of your condition? INTERVIEWER: Show "Q" card. Enter appropriate number. ☐☐	
5 —	DO YOU HAVE ANY TROUBLE SEEING CLEARLY THE FACE OF SOMEONE FROM 12 FEET/4 METRES (example: across a room), WITH GLASSES IF NORMALLY WORN? Yes, has trouble ..... 5 ○ No trouble ..... 6 ○ → Go to 6	Go to 5a
5a	At what age did you first have trouble doing this? Age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year, enter 00)	
5b	Are you completely unable to do this? Yes, completely unable ..... 7 ○ No, able ..... 8 ○	
5c	What is the main condition or health problem which causes you trouble seeing clearly the face of someone from 12 feet/4 metres? Same condition as question ☐0☐c → Go to 6 Specify ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	
5d	Which of these selections is the best description of your condition? INTERVIEWER: Show "Q" card. Enter appropriate number. ☐☐	

6 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

If "Yes" is checked in question 4 or 5,

then 1○ → Go to 6a

Otherwise 2○ → Go to 7

Screening Column Yes

6a Have you been diagnosed by an eye specialist as being legally blind?

Yes ..... 3○

No ..... 4○ → Go to 6c

Don't know/Not sure ..... 5○

6b Are you able to recognize a hand in front of your eyes and count the number of fingers being shown?

Yes 6○ No 7○

6c I would like to ask you about your use of special aids for the visually impaired. Do you now use ...

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark all that apply.

glasses/spectacles/contact lenses? ..... 1○

hand-held magnifiers? ..... 2○

recording equipment (tape, cassette, etc.)? ..... 3○

a white cane? ..... 4○

other aid(s) for the visually impaired? ..... 5○

(specify) _____

none ..... 6○

6d Are there any aids for the visually impaired which you need but do not have?

Yes 7○ No 8○ → Go to 7

6e Which aid(s) do you need?

INTERVIEWER: Do not read list. Mark all that apply.

Glasses/spectacles/contact lenses ..... 1○

Hand-held magnifiers ..... 2○

Other aid(s) for the visually impaired ..... 3○

(specify) _____

6f What is the main reason you do not have this (these) aid(s)?

INTERVIEWER: Do not read list. Mark only one.

Condition wasn't serious enough ..... 1○

Didn't know where to obtain it ..... 2○

Too costly/Couldn't afford it ..... 3○

Wasn't available ..... 4○

Never prescribed ..... 5○

No special reason ..... 6○

Other reason ..... 7○

7 DO YOU HAVE ANY TROUBLE SPEAKING AND BEING UNDERSTOOD?

Screening Column Yes

Yes, has trouble ..... 1 ○

No trouble ..... 2 ○ → Go to 8

Go to 7a

7a At what age did you first have trouble doing this?

Age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year, enter 00)

7b How well are you able to make yourself understood when speaking with ....

	Completely	Partially	Not at all
(a) members of your own family?	1 ○	2 ○	3 ○
(b) your friends?	4 ○	5 ○	6 ○
(c) other people?	7 ○	8 ○	9 ○

7c What is the main condition or health problem which causes you trouble speaking and being understood?

Same condition as question ☐0☐c → Go to 8

Specify ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

7d Which of these selections is the best description of your condition?

INTERVIEWER: Show "Q" card. Enter appropriate number.

☐☐

8 DO YOU HAVE ANY TROUBLE WALKING 400 YARDS/400 METRES WITHOUT RESTING (about three city blocks)?

Yes, has trouble ..... 3 ○

No trouble ..... 4 ○ → Go to 9

Go to 8a

8a At what age did you first have trouble doing this?

Age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year, enter 00)

8b Are you completely unable to do this?

Yes, completely unable ..... 5 ○

No, able ..... 6 ○

8c What is the main condition or health problem which causes you trouble walking 400 yards/ 400 metres without resting?

Same condition as question ☐0☐c → Go to 9

Specify ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

8d Which of these selections is the best description of your condition?

INTERVIEWER: Show "Q" card. Enter appropriate number.

☐☐

9 DO YOU HAVE ANY TROUBLE WALKING UP AND DOWN A FLIGHT OF STAIRS (about 12 steps)?

Screening Column Yes

Yes, has trouble ..... 7○

No trouble ..... 8○ → Go to 10

Go to 9a

9a At what age did you first have trouble doing this?

Age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year, enter 00)

9b Are you completely unable to do this?

Yes, completely unable ..... 1○

No, able ..... 2○

9c What is the main condition or health problem which causes you trouble walking up and down a flight of stairs?

Same condition as question ☐0☐c → Go to 10

Specify ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

9d Which of these selections is the best description of your condition?

INTERVIEWER: Show "Q" card. Enter appropriate number.

☐☐

10 DO YOU HAVE ANY TROUBLE CARRYING AN OBJECT OF 10 POUNDS FOR 30 FEET /5KG FOR 10 METRES (example: carrying a bag of groceries)?

Yes, has trouble ..... 3○

No trouble ..... 4○ → Go to 11

Go to 10a

10a At what age did you first have trouble doing this?

Age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year, enter 00)

10b Are you completely unable to do this?

Yes, completely unable ..... 5○

No, able ..... 6○

10c What is the main condition or health problem which causes you trouble carrying an object of 10 pounds for 30 feet?

Same condition as question ☐0☐c → Go to 11

Specify ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

10d Which of these selections is the best description of your condition?

INTERVIEWER: Show "Q" card. Enter appropriate number.

☐☐

		Screening Column Yes
11	DO YOU HAVE ANY TROUBLE MOVING FROM ONE ROOM TO ANOTHER? Yes, has trouble ..... 7○ No trouble ..... 8○ → Go to 12	Go to 11a
11a	At what age did you first have trouble doing this? Age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year, enter 00)	
11b	Are you completely unable to do this? Yes, completely unable ..... 1○ No, able ..... 2○	
11c	What is the main condition or health problem which causes you trouble moving from one room to another? Same condition as question ☐☐c → Go to 12 Specify ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	
11d	Which of these selections is the best description of your condition? **INTERVIEWER**: Show "Q" card. Enter appropriate number. ☐☐	
12	DO YOU HAVE ANY TROUBLE STANDING FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME, THAT IS, MORE THAN 20 MINUTES? REMEMBER, I AM ASKING ABOUT PROBLEMS EXPECTED TO LAST 6 MONTHS OR MORE. Yes, has trouble ..... 3○ No trouble ..... 4○ → Go to 13	Go to 12a
12a	At what age did you first have trouble doing this? Age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year, enter 00)	
12b	Are you completely unable to do this? Yes, completely unable ..... 5○ No, able ..... 6○	
12c	What is the main condition or health problem which causes you trouble standing for long periods of time? Same condition as question ☐☐c → Go to 13 Specify ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	
12d	Which of these selections is the best description of your condition? **INTERVIEWER**: Show "Q" card. Enter appropriate number. ☐☐	

13 WHEN STANDING, DO YOU HAVE ANY TROUBLE BENDING DOWN AND PICKING UP AN OBJECT FROM THE FLOOR (example: a shoe)?

Screening Column Yes

Yes, has trouble ..... 7 ○

No trouble ..... 8 ○ → Go to 14

Go to 13a

13a At what age did you first have trouble doing this?

Age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year, enter 00)

13b Are you completely unable to do this?

Yes, completely unable ..... 1 ○

No, able ..... 2 ○

13c What is the main condition or health problem which causes you trouble bending down and picking up an object from the floor?

Same condition as question ☐☐c → Go to 14

Specify ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

13d Which of these selections is the best description of your condition?

INTERVIEWER: Show "Q" card. Enter appropriate number.

☐☐

14 DO YOU HAVE ANY TROUBLE DRESSING AND UNDRESSING YOURSELF?

Yes, has trouble ..... 3 ○

No trouble ..... 4 ○ → Go to 15

Go to 14a

14a At what age did you first have trouble doing this?

Age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year, enter 00)

14b Are you completely unable to do this?

Yes, completely unable ..... 5 ○

No, able ..... 6 ○

14c What is the main condition or health problem which causes you trouble dressing and undressing yourself?

Same condition as question ☐☐c → Go to 15

Specify ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

14d Which of these selections is the best description of your condition?

INTERVIEWER: Show "Q" card. Enter appropriate number.

☐☐

		Screening Column Yes
15	DO YOU HAVE ANY TROUBLE GETTING IN AND OUT OF BED?	
	Yes, has trouble ..... 7 ○	
	No trouble ..... 8 ○ → Go to 16	Go to 15a
15a	At what age did you first have trouble doing this? Age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year, enter 00)	
15b	Are you completely unable to do this? Yes, completely unable ..... 1 ○ No, able ..... 2 ○	
15c	What is the main condition or health problem which causes you trouble getting in and out of bed? Same condition as question ☐☐c → Go to 16 Specify ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	
15d	Which of these selections is the best description of your condition? INTERVIEWER: Show "Q" card. Enter appropriate number. ☐☐	
16	DO YOU HAVE ANY TROUBLE CUTTING YOUR OWN TOENAILS?	
	Yes, has trouble ..... 3 ○	
	No trouble ..... 4 ○ → Go to 17	Go to 16a
16a	At what age did you first have trouble doing this? Age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year, enter 00)	
16b	Are you completely unable to do this? Yes, completely unable ..... 5 ○ No, able ..... 6 ○	
16c	What is the main condition or health problem which causes you trouble cutting your own toenails? Same condition as question ☐☐c → Go to 17 Specify ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	
16d	Which of these selections is the best description of your condition? INTERVIEWER: Show "Q" card. Enter appropriate number. ☐☐	

17 DO YOU HAVE ANY TROUBLE USING YOUR FINGERS TO GRASP OR HANDLE?

Screening Column Yes

Yes, has trouble ..... 7 ○

No trouble ..... 8 ○ → Go to 18

Go to 17a

17a At what age did you first have trouble doing this?

Age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year, enter 00)

17b Are you completely unable to do this?

Yes, completely unable ..... 1 ○

No, able ..... 2 ○

17c What is the main condition or health problem which causes you trouble using your fingers to grasp or handle?

Same condition as question ☐☐c → Go to 18

Specify ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

17d Which of these selections is the best description of your condition?

INTERVIEWER: Show "Q" card. Enter appropriate number.

☐☐

18 DO YOU HAVE ANY TROUBLE REACHING IN ANY DIRECTION (example: above your head)?

Yes, has trouble ..... 3 ○

No trouble ..... 4 ○ → Go to 19

Go to 18a

18a At what age did you first have trouble doing this?

Age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year, enter 00)

18b Are you completely unable to do this?

Yes, completely unable ..... 5 ○

No, able ..... 6 ○

18c What is the main condition or health problem which causes you trouble reaching?

Same condition as question ☐☐c → Go to 19

Specify ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

18d Which of these selections is the best description of your condition?

INTERVIEWER: Show "Q" card. Enter appropriate number.

☐☐

19 DO YOU HAVE ANY TROUBLE CUTTING YOUR OWN FOOD?

Screening Column Yes

Yes, has trouble ..... 7 ○

No trouble ..... 8 ○ → Go to 20

Go to 19a

19a At what age did you first have trouble doing this?

Age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year, enter 00)

19b Are you completely unable to do this?

Yes, completely unable ..... 1 ○

No, able ..... 2 ○

19c What is the main condition or health problem which causes you trouble cutting your own food?

Same condition as question ☐☐c → Go to 20

Specify ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

19d Which of these selections is the best description of your condition?

INTERVIEWER: Show "Q" card. Enter appropriate number.

☐☐

20 BECAUSE OF A LONG-TERM PHYSICAL CONDITION OR HEALTH PROBLEM, THAT IS, ONE THAT IS EXPECTED TO LAST 6 MONTHS OR MORE, ARE YOU LIMITED IN THE KIND OR AMOUNT OF ACTIVITY YOU CAN DO . . .

(i) AT HOME?

Yes, is limited ..... 3 ○

No ..... 4 ○

(ii) AT SCHOOL OR AT WORK?

Yes, is limited ..... 5 ○

No ..... 6 ○

Not applicable 7 ○

(iii) IN OTHER ACTIVITIES SUCH AS, TRAVEL, SPORTS, OR LEISURE?

Yes, is limited ..... 8 ○

No ..... 9 ○

20a INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

If any "Yes" is checked in 20(i), 20(ii) or 20(iii)

then 1 ○ → Go to 20b

Otherwise 2 ○ → Go to 21

20b At what age did you first start having this activity limitation?

Age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year, enter 00)

20c What is the main condition or health problem which limits you in your activity?

Same condition as question ☐☐c → Go to 21

Specify ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

20d Which of these selections is the best description of your condition?

INTERVIEWER: Show "Q" card. Enter appropriate number.

☐☐

Screening Column Yes

21 HAS A SCHOOL OR HEALTH PROFESSIONAL EVER TOLD YOU THAT YOU HAVE A LEARNING DISABILITY?

Yes ..... 4○

No ..... 5○ → Go to 22

Go to 21a

21a What is your learning disability?

Specify ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

22 FROM TIME TO TIME, EVERYONE HAS TROUBLE REMEMBERING THE NAME OF A FAMILIAR PERSON, OR LEARNING SOMETHING NEW, OR THEY EXPERIENCE MOMENTS OF CONFUSION. HOWEVER, DO YOU HAVE ANY ONGOING PROBLEMS WITH YOUR ABILITY TO REMEMBER OR LEARN?

Yes ..... 6○

No ..... 7○ → Go to 23

Go to 22a

22a At what age did you first start having these problems?

Age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year, enter 00)

22b Are these problems caused by a condition that you had when you were born?

Yes 8○ No 9○

22c What condition causes you these problems?

INTERVIEWER: Show "Q" card. Mark all that apply.

Effects of a stroke ..... 1○

Disease or illness affecting the brain such as a brain tumor, meningitis ..... 2○

Injury to the brain ..... 3○

Alzheimer's disease diagnosed by a physician ..... 4○

Condition related to aging ..... 5○

Developmentally delayed (mental retardation) ..... 6○

Learning disability ..... 7○

Other ..... 8○

(specify) _____

Don't know ..... 9○

23 BECAUSE OF A LONG-TERM EMOTIONAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, NERVOUS, OR MENTAL HEALTH CONDITION OR PROBLEM, ARE YOU LIMITED IN THE KIND OR AMOUNT OF ACTIVITY YOU CAN DO...

Screening Column Yes

(i) AT HOME?

Yes, is limited ..... 1 ○

No ..... 2 ○

(ii) AT SCHOOL OR AT WORK?

Yes, is limited ..... 3 ○

No ..... 4 ○

Not applicable ..... 5 ○

(iii) IN OTHER ACTIVITIES SUCH AS, TRAVEL, SPORTS, OR LEISURE?

Yes, is limited ..... 6 ○

No ..... 7 ○

23a INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

If any "Yes" is checked in 23(i), 23(ii) or 23(iii)

then 1 ○ → Go to 23b

Otherwise 2 ○ → Go to 24

23b At what age did you first start having this activity limitation?

Age ☐☐ (if age less than 1 year, enter 00)

23c What is the main condition or health problem which limits you in your activity?

Same condition as question ☐☐☐

Specify ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

24 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

If any "Yes" is checked in the screening column on pages 2 to 14

then 1 ○ → Go to Section B

Otherwise 2 ○ → END OF INTERVIEW Complete Front Cover

SECTION B - SPECIAL AIDS

The following questions are about the impact of your condition or health problem on the way you carry out your everyday activities. These questions were designed for a broad range of conditions and some may not seem to apply to your own situation.

B1 Do you **use or need** any aids to help you move about, such as *crutches or a wheelchair*, or to support, replace or assist you in the use of your hands or arms, for example, an arm brace?

Yes 1○ No 2○ → Go to B7

B2 What aids do you use?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark all that apply.

- Back or leg brace ..... 01○
- Orthopedic footwear ..... 02○
- Artificial foot or leg ..... 03○
- Cane (other than a white cane) ..... 04○
- Crutches ..... 05○
- Wheelchair ..... 06○
- Walker ..... 07○
- Other mobility aids ..... 08○
  (specify) _____
- Artificial hand or arm ..... 09○
- Arm brace ..... 10○
- Other aids for hands or arms ..... 11○
  (specify) _____

B3 Are there any aids which you need to help you move about or assist you in the use of your hands or arms, but which you do not have?

Yes 3○ No 4○ → Go to B6

B4 What aids do you need but do not have?

INTERVIEWER: Do not read list. Mark all that apply.

- Back or leg brace ..... 01○
- Orthopedic footwear ..... 02○
- Artificial foot or leg ..... 03○
- Cane (other than a white cane) ..... 04○
- Crutches ..... 05○
- Wheelchair ..... 06○
- Walker ..... 07○
- Other mobility aids ..... 08○
  (specify) _____
- Artificial hand or arm ..... 09○
- Arm brace ..... 10○
- Other aids for hands or arms ..... 11○
  (specify) _____

B5 What is the main reason you do not have this (these) aid(s)?

INTERVIEWER: Do not read list. Mark only one.

- Condition wasn't serious enough ..... 1○
- Didn't know where to obtain it ..... 2○
- Too costly/couldn't afford it ..... 3○
- Wasn't available ..... 4○
- Never prescribed ..... 5○
- No special reason ..... 6○
- Other reason ..... 7○

B6 Do you need any information about special aids or equipment to help you with your condition?

Yes 5○ No 6○

B7 Because of your condition, do you use any prescription or non-prescription drugs or medication on a regular basis, in other words, at least **once a week**?

Yes 7○ No 8○ → Go to B10

B8 How many different kinds of prescription drugs or medication are you now using **each day**?

☐☐ (if none, enter 00)

B9 How many different kinds of non-prescription drugs or medication are you now using **each week**?

☐☐ (if none, enter 00)

B10 Do you need information, or more information, about your condition or health problem?

Yes 1○ No 2○

GO TO SECTION C

SECTION C - SOCIAL SERVICES

The next group of questions deals with how you manage everyday activities.

C1 Who usually prepares your meals?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.

- Yourself alone ..... 1 ○ → Go to C9
- Yourself and someone else ..... 2 ○
- Someone else ..... 3 ○

C2 Is this because of your condition or health problem?

Yes 4 ○ No 5 ○ → Go to C10

C3 Are you helped by your spouse, parent, child or some other relative?

Yes 6 ○ →

C4 How often does he/she help you?

- every day ..... 1 ○
- once a week or more ..... 2 ○
- less than once a week ..... 3 ○

No 7 ○ ↓

C5 Are you helped by a friend or neighbour?

Yes 4 ○ →

C6 How often does he/she help you?

- every day ..... 6 ○
- once a week or more ..... 7 ○
- less than once a week ..... 8 ○

No 5 ○ ↓

C7 Are you helped by someone else, for example, home care, meals-on-wheels or privately employed help?

Yes 1 ○ →

C8 How often do you receive this service?

- every day ..... 3 ○
- once a week or more ..... 4 ○
- less than once a week ..... 5 ○

No 2 ○ ↓

C9 Because of your condition, do you need help or additional help in preparing your meals?

Yes 6 ○ No 7 ○

C10 Who usually does your shopping for groceries or other necessities?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.

- Yourself alone ..... 1 ○ → Go to C18
- Yourself and someone else ..... 2 ○
- Someone else ..... 3 ○

C11 Is this because of your condition or health problem?

Yes 4 ○ No 5 ○ → Go to C19

C12 Are you helped by your spouse, parent, child or some other relative?

Yes 6 ○ →

C13 How often does he/she help you?

- every day ..... 1 ○
- once a week or more ..... 2 ○
- less than once a week ..... 3 ○

No 7 ○ ↓ Go to C14

C14 Are you helped by a friend or a neighbour?

Yes 4 ○ →

C15 How often does he/she help you?

- every day ..... 6 ○
- once a week or more ..... 7 ○
- less than once a week ..... 8 ○

No 5 ○ ↓

C16 Are you helped by someone else, for example, home care, attendant care or privately employed help?

Yes 1 ○ →

C17 How often do you receive this service?

- every day ..... 3 ○
- once a week or more ..... 4 ○
- less than once a week ..... 5 ○

No 2 ○ ↓

C18 Because of your condition, do you need help or additional help in shopping for groceries or other necessities?

Yes 6 ○ No 7 ○

C19 Who usually does your normal everyday housework?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.

- Yourself alone ..... 1 ○ → Go to C27
- Yourself and someone else ..... 2 ○
- Someone else ..... 3 ○

C20 Is this because of your condition or health problem?

Yes 4 ○ No 5 ○ → Go to C28

C21 Are you helped by your spouse, parent, child or some other relative?

Yes 6 ○ →

22 How often does he/she help you?

- every day ..... 1 ○
- once a week or more ..... 2 ○
- less than once a week ..... 3 ○

No 7 ○ ↓

C23 Are you helped by a friend or neighbour?

Yes 4 ○ →

C24 How often does he/she help you?

- every day ..... 6 ○
- once a week or more ..... 7 ○
- less than once a week ..... 8 ○

No 5 ○ ↓

C25 Are you helped by someone else for example, home care service or privately employed help?

Yes 1 ○ →

C26 How often do you receive this service?

- every day ..... 3 ○
- once a week or more ..... 4 ○
- less than once a week ..... 5 ○

No 2 ○ ↓

C27 Because of your condition, do you need help or additional help doing your normal everyday housework?

Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○

C28 Who usually does your heavy household chores such as, washing walls, yard work or snow removal?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.

No one ..... 3 ○ } Go to C31
Yourself alone ..... 4 ○ }
Yourself and someone else .... 5 ○ } Go to C29
Someone else ..... 6 ○ }
Not applicable ..... 7 ○ → Go to C32

C29 Is this because of your condition or health problem?

Yes 8 ○ No 9 ○ → Go to C32

C30 Who usually helps you?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark all that apply.

Your spouse, parent, child, or some other relative ..... 1 ○
A friend or neighbour ..... 2 ○
Someone else, for example, landlord or condominium corporation, or privately employed help ..... 3 ○

C31 Because of your condition, do you need help or additional help doing your heavy household chores?

Yes 4 ○ No 5 ○

C32 Who usually looks after your personal finances, such as banking or paying bills?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.

Yourself alone ..... 1 ○ → Go to C40
Yourself and someone else. .. 2 ○
Someone else ..... 3 ○

C33 Is this because of your condition or health problem?

Yes 4 ○ No 5 ○ → Go to C41

C34 Are you helped by your spouse, parent, child or some other relative?

Yes 6 ○ → C35 How often does he/she help you?
- once a week or more ..... 8 ○
- less than once a week .... 9 ○

No 7 ○

C36 Are you helped by a friend or neighbour?

Yes 1 ○ → C37 How often does he/she help you?
- once a week or more ..... 3 ○
- less than once a week ..... 4 ○

No 2 ○ Go to C38

C38 Are you helped by someone else, including a legal or accounting service?

Yes 5 ○ → C39 How often do you receive this service?
- once a week or more ..... 7 ○
- less than once a week ..... 8 ○

No 6 ○

C40 Because of your condition, do you need help or additional help looking after your personal finances?

Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○

C41 Because of your condition, do you get help with personal care, such as washing, grooming, dressing and feeding yourself?

Yes 3 ○ No 4 ○ → Go to C51

C42 Are you helped by your spouse, parent, child or some other relative?

Yes 5 ○ → C43 On average, how many **days a week** does he/she help you? ☐☐ days
C44 On average, how many **hours a day** does he/she help you? ☐☐ hours

No 6 ○

C45 Are you helped by a friend or neighbour?

Yes 7 ○ → C46 On average, how many **days a week** does he/she help you? ☐☐ days
C47 On average, how many **hours a day** does he/she help you? ☐☐ hours

No 8 ○

C48 Are you helped by someone else, for example, home care, attendant care or privately employed help?

Yes 1 ○ → C49 On average, how many **days a week** do you receive this service? ☐☐ days
C50 On average, how many **hours a day** do you receive this service? ☐☐ hours

No 2 ○

C51 Because of your condition, do you need help or additional help with personal care?

Yes 3 ○ No 4 ○

8-2000-4.1

C52 How do you move about within your own residence?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.

By yourself ..... 1 ○ → Go to C59

Sometimes by yourself and sometimes with the help of another person ..... 2 ○

Only with the help of another person ..... 3 ○

→ Go to C53

Not at all, because of your condition or health problem ..... 4 ○ → Go to C59

C53 Are you helped by your spouse, parent, child or some other relative?

Yes 5 ○ → **C54** How often does he/she help you?

- every day ..... 7 ○
- once a week or more ..... 8 ○
- less than once a week ..... 9 ○

No 6 ○

C55 Are you helped by a friend or neighbour?

Yes 1 ○ → **C56** How often does he/she help you?

- every day ..... 3 ○
- once a week or more ..... 4 ○
- less than once a week ..... 5 ○

No 2 ○

C57 Are you helped by someone else, for example home care, attendant care, or privately employed help?

Yes 1 ○ → **C58** How often do you receive this service?

- every day ..... 3 ○
- once a week or more ..... 4 ○
- less than once a week ..... 5 ○

No 2 ○

C59 Because of your condition, do you need help or additional help moving about within your own residence?

Yes 6 ○ No 7 ○

C60 How many times have you been hospitalized in the **last 12 months?**

☐☐ (if none, enter 00)

C61 Because of your condition or health problem, how often in the **last three months** have you seen a . . .

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark all that apply.

	Number of times (if none, enter 00)
physician/medical doctor?	☐☐
chiropractor?	☐☐
nurse?	☐☐
physio/occupational/speech/ therapist?	☐☐
other health professional or technician, such as dietitian, psychologist, X-ray or lab technician, optician, dentist?	☐☐

GO TO SECTION D

SECTION D - EMPLOYMENT

D1 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:

Copy date of birth from the front page.

Day ☐☐ Month ☐☐ Year ☐☐☐☐

If date of birth is **before June 3, 1921,** then ..... 1 ○ → Go to Section F

Otherwise ..... 2 ○ → Go to D2

D2 The following questions deal with the effects of your condition on employment.

Last week, how many hours did you work at a job or business not including housework, maintenance or repairs for your own home? Include as work, working without pay at a family farm or business.

Number of hours, to the nearest hour ☐☐ → Go to D8

None ..... 99 ○

D3 **Last week**, were you ...

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.

on temporary layoff from a job or business to which you expect to return? ..... 3 ○ → Go to D49

on vacation, ill, on strike or locked out or absent for other reasons? ..... 4 ○ → Go to D8

Neither of the above ..... 5 ○

D4 **Last week**, did you have definite arrangements to start a new job within the next four weeks?

Yes 6 ○ No 7 ○ → Go to D6

D5 Could you have started work **last week** had a job been available?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.

Yes, could have started work ..... 1 ○
No, already had a job ..... 2 ○
No, temporary illness or disability ..... 3 ○
No, personal or family responsibilities ..... 4 ○
→ Go to D49

No, going to school ..... 5 ○
No, other reasons ..... 6 ○
→ Go to Section E

D6 Did you look for work during the **past four weeks?** For example, did you contact a Canada Employment Centre, check with employers, place or answer newspaper ads?

Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○ → Go to D63

D7 Could you have started work **last week** had a job been available?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.

Yes, could have started work ..... 1 ○
No, temporary illness or disability ..... 3 ○
No, personal or family responsibilities ..... 4 ○
→ Go to D45

No, going to school ..... 5 ○
No, other reasons ..... 6 ○
→ Go to Section E

EMPLOYED

D8 How many hours do you usually work **per week**?

Number of hours ☐☐

D9 Is this a full-time or part-time job?

Full-time 7○ Part-time 8○

D10 Were you working with your current employer **on June 3, 1986**?

Yes ..... 1○

No ..... 2○

D11 For whom do you now work?

Name of firm, government agency, etc.

Address

Number Street

City, town, village, township, other municipality or Indian reserve

County Province or territory

D12 What kind of business, industry or service is this? For example, a wheat farm, road maintenance, retail shoe store.

D13 Were you doing the same kind of work **on June 3, 1986** as you are doing now?

Yes 3○ No 4○

D14 What kind of work are you doing? For example, accounting clerk, secondary school-teacher, food processing labourer.

D15 In this work, what are your most important activities or duties?

D16 In this job are you mainly . . .

working for wages, salary, tips or commission? ..... 5○

working without pay for your spouse or another relative in a farm or business? ..... 6○

self-employed alone or in partnership? ..... 7○

D17 Because of your condition, have you ever changed jobs, or the kind or amount of work you did at a job or business?

Yes 8○ No 9○

D18 Does the condition you have now make it difficult for you to change jobs or get a better job?

Yes 1○ No 2○

D19 Are you limited in the kind or amount of work you can do at your present job or business because of your condition or health problem?

Yes 3○ No 4○ → Go to D27

D20 Were you employed with your present employer at the time your condition began to limit the kind or amount of work you could do?

Yes 5○ → Go to D22 No 6○

D21 Did you work at some other job or business at the time your condition started to limit the kind or amount of work you could do?

Yes 7○ No 8○ → Go to D26

D22 Are you now doing the same kind or amount of work as you were doing at the time this condition started to limit you?

Yes 1○ → Go to D26 No 2○

D23 Is your condition the reason you are doing a different kind or amount of work?

Yes 3○ No 4○

D24 Compared with the work you were doing before your condition started to limit you, would you say that the work you are doing now is . . .

more important? ..... 5 ○

less important? ..... 6 ○

about the same? ..... 7 ○

D25 Compared with the work you were doing before your condition started to limit you, would you say that you are . . .

doing more work now? ..... 1 ○

doing less work now? ..... 2 ○

doing about the same amount of work? ..... 3 ○

D26 At your present job, how often does your condition cause you difficulty doing each of the following?

	Always/ frequently	Occasionally	Seldom/ never	Not required on the job
Moving about	01 ○	02 ○	03 ○	04 ○
Using stairs or inclines	05 ○	06 ○	07 ○	08 ○
Standing for long periods	09 ○	10 ○	11 ○	12 ○
Standing, crouching, or kneeling	13 ○	14 ○	15 ○	16 ○
Using the telephone	17 ○	18 ○	19 ○	20 ○
Sitting for long periods	21 ○	22 ○	23 ○	24 ○
Lifting or carrying heavy objects	25 ○	26 ○	27 ○	28 ○
Writing or typing	29 ○	30 ○	31 ○	32 ○
Reading	33 ○	34 ○	35 ○	36 ○
Speaking and being understood	37 ○	38 ○	39 ○	40 ○

D27 Does your present employer offer any on-the-job training or courses?

Self-employed, not applicable 1 ○ → Go to D40

Yes 2 ○ →

No 3 ○

Don't know 4 ○

D28 Does your condition limit or prevent you from taking these courses?

Yes 5 ○

No 6 ○

D29 Does your employer provide a sheltered workshop, that is, a place where work is provided specifically for people with disabilities?

Yes 7 ○ →

No 8 ○

Don't know 9 ○

D30 Because of your condition, are you employed in this sheltered workshop?

Yes 1 ○

No 2 ○

D31 In terms of job security, would you describe your present job as . . .

excellent? 3 ○

good? 4 ○

Go to D33

fair? 5 ○

poor? 6 ○ →

D32 Is your job security fair or poor because of your condition?

Yes 7 ○

No 8 ○

D33 How would you describe your chances for advancement at your present job? Would you say your chances for advancement are . . .

excellent? 1 ○

good? 2 ○

Go to D35

fair? 3 ○

poor? 4 ○ →

D34 Are your chances fair or poor because of your condition?

Yes 5 ○

No 6 ○

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D35 Does your employer have a special program to increase the employment of disabled persons, such as an employment equity or an affirmative action program?

Yes 7○ No 8○

Don't know 9○

D36 Because of your condition, have any special equipment, facilities or arrangements, including parking, been made available to you at your present job?

Yes 1○ No 2○ → Go to D38

D37 What has been made available to you?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark all that apply.

Help from someone ..... 1○

Special equipment ..... 2○

Special hours/days ..... 3○

Special or free parking ..... 4○

Special architectural features such as, handrails or accessible washrooms ..... 5○

Modified/different duties ..... 6○

Other ..... 7○

D38 Because of your condition, do you need any special equipment, facilities or arrangements not already provided by your employer?

Yes 8○ No 9○ → Go to D40

D39 What do you need?

INTERVIEWER: Do not read list. Mark all that apply.

Help from someone ..... 1○

Special equipment ..... 2○

Special hours/days ..... 3○

Special or free parking ..... 4○

Special architectural features such as handrails or accessible washrooms ..... 5○

Modified/different duties ..... 6○

Other ..... 7○

D40 During **your last week worked**, what was the principal method of transportation that you used to get to work? By this I mean the method you used to travel the greatest distance.

INTERVIEWER: Do not read list. Mark only one.

None, worked at home ..... 1○

Private motor vehicle ..... 2○

Rapid transit/subway/ metro/regular bus ..... 3○

Special bus/van service for the disabled ..... 4○

Commuter train ..... 5○

Taxi ..... 6○

Bicycle ..... 7○

Walked to work ..... 8○

Other ..... 9○

D41 In the **past five years**, have you been refused employment because of your condition?

Yes 1○ → D42 How many times?

Once ..... 5○

2 to 4 times ..... 6○

5 times or more ..... 7○

No 2○

D43 During the **past 12 months** have you looked for another job?

Yes 3○ → D44 Was the main reason that you looked for another job related to your condition?

Yes 8○

No 9○

No 4○

GO TO SECTION E

UNEMPLOYED

D45 What are your chances of getting a job in the **next six months?**

- Excellent 1 ○
- Good 2 ○ — Go to D47
- Fair 3 ○
- Poor 4 ○ →

D46 Are your chances at getting a job fair or poor because of your condition or health problem?

- Yes 5 ○
- No 6 ○

D47 Do you want a full-time or part-time job?

- Either full-time or part-time 7 ○
- Full-time only 8 ○ — Go to D49
- Part-time only 9 ○ →

D48 Is this because of your condition?

- Yes 1 ○
- No 2 ○

D49 When did you last work, even for a few days not including housework, maintenance or repairs for your own home? Include as work, working without pay at a family farm or business.

Year | 1 | 9 | | |

Never worked 99 ○ ⟶ Go to D55

D50 INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:

If last worked **before 1981,** then 1 ○ ⟶ Go to D55

Otherwise 2 ○ ⟶ Go to D51

D51 For whom did you last work?

Name of firm, government agency, etc.

Address

Number Street

City, town, village, township, other municipality or Indian reserve

County Province or territory

D52 What kind of business, industry or service was this? For example, a wheat farm, road maintenance, retail shoe store.

D53 What kind of work were you doing? For example, accounting clerk, secondary school teacher, food processing labourer.

D54 In this work what were your most important activities or duties?

D55 Are you limited in the kind or amount of work you could do at a job or business because of a condition or health problem?

Yes 3 ○ No 4 ○ ⟶ Go to Section E

D56 Were you working at a job or business at the time your condition started to limit the kind or amount of work you could do?

Yes 5 ○ → D57 Is your condition the reason you are not working now?

Yes 7 ○

No 8 ○

No 6 ○ ↓

D58 Does your condition affect your ability to look for work?

Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○

D59 In the **past five years**, have you been refused employment because of your condition?

Yes 3 ○ → D60 How many times?

Once 5 ○

2 to 4 times 6 ○

5 times or more 7 ○

No 4 ○ ↓

D61 Because of your condition, do any of the following make it difficult for you to find work?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark all that apply.

Physical access to buildings ..... 1 ○

Lack of special aids, equipment or assistance ..... 2 ○

Inadequate transportation ..... 3 ○

Lack of suitable employment ..... 4 ○

Other ..... 5 ○

(specify) _____

None of the above ..... 6 ○

D62 Because of your condition, have you ever taken any courses or training to improve your chances of getting a job?

Yes 7 ○

No 8 ○

GO TO NEXT SECTION E

NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

D63 When did you last work at a job or business, even for a few days, not including housework, maintenance or repairs for your own home? Include as work, working without pay at a family farm or business.

Year [1][9][ ][ ]

Never worked 99 ○ → Go to D69

D64 **INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM:**

If last worked **before 1981**, then 1 ○ → Go to D69

Otherwise 2 ○ → Go to D65

D65 For whom did you last work?

Name of firm, government agency, etc.

Address

Number Street

City, town, village, township, other municipality or Indian reserve

County Province or territory

D66 What kind of business, industry or service was this? For example, a wheat farm, road maintenance, retail shoe store.

D67 What kind of work were you doing? For example, accounting clerk, secondary school teacher, food processing labourer.

D68 In this work what were your most important activities or duties?

D69 Does your condition or health problem completely prevent you from working at a job or business?

Yes 3○ → Go to Section E

No 4○

D70 In the **past five years**, have you been refused a job because of your condition?

Yes 3○ →

D71 How many times?

Once ..... 5○

2 to 4 times ... 6○

5 times or more ..... 7○

No 4○

D72 Because of your condition, do any of the following make it difficult for you to find work?

INTERVIEWER: Read List. Mark all that apply.

Physical access to buildings ..... 1○

Lack of special aids, equipment or assistance ..... 2○

Inadequate transportation ..... 3○

Lack of suitable employment ..... 4○

Other ..... 5○

(specify) _____

None of the above ..... 6○

D73 Does your condition or health problem limit the kind or amount of work you could do at a job or business?

Yes 5○ No 6○ → Go to Section E

D74 Have you looked for work in the **last two years**?

Yes 7○ No 8○ → Go to Section E

D75 Was the main reason you stopped looking for work related to your condition?

Yes 1○ No 2○

D76 Because of your condition have you ever taken any courses or training to improve your chances of getting a job?

Yes 7○ No 8○

D77 **Last week**, did you want a job?

Yes 1○ No 2○ → Go to D80

D78 Did you want a full-time or part-time job?

Either full-time or part-time 3○

Full-time only 4○

} Go to D80

Part-time only 5○ →

D79 Is this because of your condition?

Yes 6○

No 7○

D80 Do you think you will look for work at any time in the **next six months**?

Yes 8○ No 9○ → Go to Section E

D81 In your opinion what are your chances of finding a job in the **next six months**?

Excellent 1○

Good 2○

} Go to Section E

Fair 3○

Poor 4○

} →

D82 Are your chances fair or poor because of your condition?

Yes 5○

No 6○

GO TO SECTION E

SECTION E - EDUCATION

The next few questions are on education.

E1 In **April 1986**, were you enrolled at a school, college or university

Yes 1 ○ No 2 ○ → Go to E16

E2 Was this in Canada?

Yes 3 ○ No 4 ○

E3 Were you enrolled as a full-time or part-time student?

Full-time ..... 5 ○

Part-time ..... 6 ○

E4 Were you taking any courses by correspondence or home study in **April 1986**?

Yes 7 ○ No 8 ○

E5 In what kind of school were you enrolled?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.

Special school for persons with a condition or health problem ..... 1 ○ → Go to E8

Regular primary or secondary school ..... 2 ○ → Go to E6

Community college, CEGEP, technical institute, hospital school of nursing or medical technology ..... 3 ○ → Go to E10

University or teachers' college ..... 4 ○ → Go to E12

Other ..... 5 ○ → Go to E13

E6 In what type of program were you enrolled?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.

Mainly academic ..... 4 ○

Mainly trade or vocational ..... 5 ○

Other ..... 6 ○

E7 At that primary/secondary school were you enrolled in . . .

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.

only special classes for persons with a condition or health problem? ..... 1 ○

only regular classes? ..... 2 ○ → Go to E9

some regular classes and some special classes for persons with a condition or health problem? ..... 3 ○

E8 What type of training were you receiving at that school?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark all that apply.

Daily living skills ..... 6 ○

Physical/communication therapy ..... 7 ○

Academic subjects ..... 8 ○

Trade or vocational ..... 9 ○

E9 In what grade were you enrolled in **April 1986**?

Grade ☐☐

Non-graded 99 ○

→ Go to E13

E10 In what type of program were you enrolled?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.

Certificate program ..... 7 ○

Diploma program ..... 8 ○

No diploma or certificate sought ..... 9 ○ → Go to E13

E11 What is the length of the program in which you were enrolled?

1 year or less ..... 1 ○

13 months to 2 years ..... 2 ○

Over 2 years ..... 3 ○

→ Go to E13

E12 What type of degree, diploma or certificate were you seeking?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.

Diploma/certificate including teaching certificate ..... 4 ○

Bachelor's degree ..... 5 ○

Post-graduate degree (masters, doctorate, post-doctorate) ..... 6 ○

No degree, diploma or certificate sought ..... 7 ○

E13 Because of your condition, did you use any special equipment or make use of any special arrangements such as parking, provided by that school, college or university?

Yes 8○ No 9○

E14 Because of your condition, did you need any special arrangements or equipment which were not provided by that school?

Yes 1○ No 2○

E15 **Last April**, what was the principal method of transportation that you used to get to school? By this, I mean the method you used to travel the greatest distance?

INTERVIEWER: Do not read list. Mark only one.

- None, studied at home ..... 1○
- Private motor vehicle ..... 2○
- Regular school bus ..... 3○
- Regular bus/subway/streetcar ..... 4○
- Special bus/van service for the disabled ..... 5○
- Bicycle ..... 6○
- Walked to school ..... 7○
- Other ..... 8○

→ Go to E20

E16 How many years of formal education have you completed?

Years ☐☐ → Go to E18

or

None 99○

E17 Is your condition or health problem the main reason you have no formal schooling?

Yes 3○
No 4○
→ Go to Section F

E18 Did you have your condition before completing all your formal education or training?

Yes 1○

No 2○ → Go to Section F

E19 Did you discontinue your formal education or training because of your present condition or health problem?

Yes 3○ No 4○

E20 The following questions are about the effects of your condition or health problem on your education. Because of your present condition . . .

	Yes	No
(a) did you begin school later than most people your age?	01○	02○
(b) was your education interrupted for long periods of time?	03○	04○
(c) did you ever change schools?	05○	06○
(d) did you ever change your course of studies?	07○	08○
(e) did you ever attend a special school or special classes in a regular school?	09○	10○
(f) did you take fewer courses or subjects at school, college or university?	11○	12○
(g) did you take any courses by correspondence or home study?	13○	14○
(h) did you ever go back to school for re-training?	15○	16○

E21 Did it take you longer to achieve your present level of education because of your condition?

Yes 5○ No 6○ → Go to E23

E22 How much longer?

Years ☐☐

Unable to assess 99○

E23 How much of your formal education did you receive in Canada?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.

- All of it ..... 1○
- Most of it ..... 2○
- About half of it ..... 3○
- Some of it ..... 4○
- None of it ..... 5○

GO TO SECTION F

SECTION F - TRANSPORTATION

I would now like to ask you about the means of transportation which you use for local travel. This includes trips to work, shopping, or any other local trips under 50 miles (80 km)

F1 Are you prevented from leaving your residence to take short trips because of your condition or health problem, that is, are you housebound?

Yes 1○ No 2○ → Go to F3

F2 Some communities have special bus or van service for people who have difficulty using regular transportation. When using this special service, people can call ahead and ask to be picked up at their home. If this special service were available in your area, would you be able to take short distance trips?

Yes 3○
No 4○ } Go to F16

F3 Because of your condition, do you require an attendant or companion to accompany you on short trips?

Yes 5○ No 6○

F4 Do you have any trouble using a private motor vehicle because of your condition ...

	Yes	No	Don't know
as a driver?	1○	2○	3○
as a passenger?	4○	5○	6○

F5 Some communities have special bus or van service for people who have difficulty using regular local public transportation. When using this special service, people can call ahead and ask to be picked up at their home. Do you need such a service?

Yes 7○ No 8○
Don't know 9○ } Go to F9

F6 Is this special service available in your area?

Yes 1○ No 2○
Don't know 3○ } Go to F9

F7 How often do you use this service?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.

Almost every day throughout the year 1○
Almost every day throughout some part of the year 2○
Frequently 3○ } Go to F9
Occasionally 4○
Seldom/never 5○

F8 Why don't you use this special bus or van service more often?

INTERVIEWER: Do not read list. Mark all that apply.

Service not needed more often 1○
Not eligible for this service 2○
On the waiting list for service 3○
Service too expensive 4○
Impractical scheduling for my needs 5○
Area covered by service not large enough 6○
Other 7○

F9 Is local public transportation, for example, bus, rapidtransit, subway, metro, available in your area?

Yes 8○ No 9○ → Go to F13

F10 How often do you use the local public transportation service?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.

Almost every day throughout the year 1○
Almost every day throughout some part of the year 2○
Frequently 3○
Occasionally 4○
Seldom/never 5○

F11 Do you have any trouble using your local public transportation service, because of your condition?

Yes 6○ No 7○ → Go to F13

F12 What kind of trouble do you have?

INTERVIEWER: Do not read list. Mark all that apply.

Getting to the stop 1○
Waiting at the stop 2○
Getting on and off 3○
Insufficient space to sit or stand in the vehicle 4○
Standing in the vehicle while it is moving 5○
Obtaining information about timetables, schedules and routes 6○
Staff unsupportive 7○
Other 8○

F13 Is there a taxi service in your area?

Yes 1○ No 2○ → Go to F16

F14 How often do you use this taxi service?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.

- Almost every day throughout the year 1
- Almost every day throughout some part of the year 2
- Frequently 3
- Occasionally 4
- Seldom/never 5

F15 Is this because of your condition or health problem?

Yes 1 No 2

F16 I would like to ask you about the means of transportation that you use for long distance travel. By this I mean transportation that you use for any trips of 50 miles (80 km) or more.

Are you prevented from taking any long distance trips because of your condition or health problem?

Yes 3 → **F17** Is this because long distance transportation services are not suitable for your condition?

Yes 5 → Go to F26

No 6 → Go to Section G

No 4 ↓

F18 Because of your condition, do you require an attendant or companion to accompany you on long distance trips?

Yes 7 No 8

F19 Because of your condition, do you require any special transportation services or facilities for long distance travel?

Yes 1 → **F20** Can you easily obtain information about special transportation services and facilities which you need for long distance travel?

Yes 4 No 5

No 2 ↓

Don't know 3 ↓

F21 Because of your condition, do you have any trouble using an airplane, bus or train as a means of long distance travel?

Yes 6 No 7 } Go to F25

Don't know 8 }

F22 Do you have trouble travelling by:

	Yes	No	Don't know
airplane?	1	2	3
bus?	4	5	6
train?	7	8	9

F23 What kind of trouble do you have?

INTERVIEWER: Do not read list. Mark all that apply.

- Lack of appropriate transportation to and from terminal 01
- Moving around the terminal 02
- Boarding or disembarking 03
- Hearing announcements 04
- Seating on board 05
- Seeing signs or notices 06
- Washroom facilities 07
- Staff unsupportive 08
- Transporting wheelchair or other special aids 09
- Carrier rules and regulations 10
- Flight/ride aggravates condition 11
- Other 12

F24 Do these problems limit the amount of long distance travel that you do?

Yes 1 No 2

F25 How many long distance trips have you taken **between April 1 and June 30, 1986** by ... (if none, enter 00)

- airplane? ..... ☐☐
- bus? ..... ☐☐
- train? ..... ☐☐
- car, small truck or van? ..... ☐☐

} Go to Section G

F26 What kind of trouble do you have using an airplane, bus or train as a means of long distance travel?

INTERVIEWER: Do not read list. Mark all that apply.

- Lack of appropriate transportation to and from terminal 01
- Moving around the terminal 02
- Boarding or disembarking 03
- Hearing announcements 04
- Seating on board 05
- Seeing signs or notices 06
- Washroom facilities 07
- Staff unsupportive 08
- Transporting wheelchair or other special aids 09
- Carrier rules and regulations 10
- Flight/ride aggravates condition 11
- Other 12
- None 13

GO TO SECTION G

SECTION G - ACCOMMODATION

G1 Because of your condition, do you use any special features to enter or leave your present residence, such as access ramps or a street level entrance?

Yes 1○ No 2○ → Go to G3

G2 Which special features do you use?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark all that apply.

- Access ramps ..... 1○
- Widened doorways ..... 2○
- A street level entrance ..... 3○
- An entrance that opens automatically ..... 4○
- An elevator or lift device ..... 5○
- Accessible parking ..... 6○
- Some other architectural feature ..... 7○

G3 Do you need any special features to enter or leave your present residence, which you do not already have?

Yes 3○ No 4○ → Go to G5

G4 Which special features do you need but do not have?

INTERVIEWER: Do not read list. Mark all that apply.

- Access ramps ..... 1○
- Widened doorways ..... 2○
- A street level entrance ..... 3○
- An entrance that opens automatically ..... 4○
- An elevator or lift device ..... 5○
- Accessible parking ..... 6○
- Some other architectural feature ..... 7○

G5 Because of your condition, do you use any special features, such as hand rails, to move about inside your residence?

Yes 5○ No 6○ → Go to G7

G6 Which special features do you use?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark all that apply.

- Hand rails (including bathroom) ..... 1○
- Elevator or lift device ..... 2○
- Widened doorways or hallways ..... 3○
- Doors which open automatically ..... 4○
- Some other feature ..... 5○

G7 Do you need any special features to move about inside your residence which you do not already have?

Yes 7○ No 8○ → Go to G9

G8 Which special features do you need but do not have?

INTERVIEWER: Do not read list. Mark all that apply.

- Hand rails (including bathroom) ..... 1○
- Elevator or lift device ..... 2○
- Widened doorways or hallways ..... 3○
- Doors which open automatically ..... 4○
- Some other special feature ..... 5○

G9 In your residence, do you have difficulty using any of the following fixtures by yourself?

	Difficulty	No difficulty	Does not have this fixture
Kitchen stove	01○	02○	03○
Kitchen sink and counters	04○	05○	06○
Kitchen cabinets	07○	08○	09○
Refrigerator	10○	11○	12○
Bathroom tub	13○	14○	15○
Bathroom toilet	16○	17○	18○
Bathroom basin	19○	20○	21○

G10 Because of your condition were any of the following fixtures modified?

	Yes	No
Kitchen sink and counters	01○	02○
Kitchen cabinets	03○	04○
Bathroom tub	05○	06○
Bathroom toilet	07○	08○
Bathroom basin	09○	10○

G11 In the **past 12 months** have you ever been refused rental accommodation because of your condition?

Yes 6○ No 7○

G12 If you were denied accommodation or employment solely due to your condition or health problem, would you know where to find information about your rights?

Yes 8○ No 9○

GO TO SECTION H

H1 Now I would like to ask you some questions about activities you do in your leisure time. How many **hours per week** do you usually spend doing the following activities in your residence?

	0 hours	1 to 7 hours per week	8 hours or more per week
Watching television, listening to radio, records or tapes, or reading	01	02	03
Talking on the telephone	04	05	06
Arts, crafts, gardening or other hobbies	07	08	09
Social activities with family or friends	10	11	12

H2 How often **per month** do you usually participate in the following activities outside your residence?

	Never	1 to 4 times a month	5 times or more a month
Visiting friends or relatives	01	02	03
Attending sporting events, concerts, plays or movies	04	05	06
Going to museums, historic sites, libraries or art galleries	07	08	09
Taking courses, attending seminars	10	11	12
Shopping	13	14	15
Attending religious activities or doing volunteer work	16	17	18
Visiting national or provincial parks	19	20	21
Other activities such as going to bingos or clubs, or playing cards	22	23	24

H3 Regarding these leisure activities outside your residence, are you satisfied with the amount you are doing or would you like to do more?

Satisfied 1 → Go to H5
Would like to do more 2

H4 What prevents you from doing more of these leisure activities?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark all that apply.

- Need someone's help 1
- Need special aid, such as a brace or wheelchair 2
- Inadequate transportation 3
- Location too far away 4
- Facilities not suitable to condition or health problem 5
- Physically unable to do more 6
- Cost too high 7
- Other 8

H5 Now I would like to ask you some questions about physical activity, sports or exercise that you do during your leisure time, for example, walking, jogging, swimming, or bicycling.

Do you take part in some physical activity during your leisure time?

Yes 3 No 4 → Go to H7

H6 How often do you usually take part in some physical activity during your leisure time?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.

- Less than once a month 5
- 1 to 3 times a month 6
- 1 or 2 times a week 7
- 3 times a week or more 8

H7 Do you want to participate in more physical activities than you do now?

Yes 1 No 2 → Go to H9

H8 What prevents you from doing more physical activity? Name at most three reasons.

INTERVIEWER: Show "Q" Card.

- Self conscious/ill at ease 1
- Lack of support of family or friends 2
- Lack of nearby facilities or programs 3
- Facilities, equipment or programs not adapted to my needs 4
- Inadequate transportation 5
- Physically unable to do more 6
- Cost too high 7
- Other 8

H9 Do you smoke cigarettes?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.

- Not at all 3
- Regularly, that is usually every day 4
- Occasionally, not every day 5

H10 In the **past twelve months**, have you taken a drink of beer, wine or other alcoholic beverage?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.

- No: Never 1
- Yes: Every day 2
- 4 to 6 times a week 3
- 2 to 3 times a week 4
- Once a week 5
- Once or twice a month 6
- Less than once a month 7

H11 In general, would you say that your eating habits are ...

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.

- excellent? ... 1○
- very good? ... 2○
- good? ... 3○
- fair? ... 4○
- poor? ... 5○
- don't know 6○

H12 What could you do, if anything, to improve your eating habits?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark only one.

- Eat more food ... 1○
- Eat less food ... 2○
- Eat a greater variety of foods ... 3○
- Eat at more regular intervals ... 4○
- Nothing ... 5○
- Don't know ... 6○

SECTION I - ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

I1 People sometimes have extra OUT-OF-POCKET expenses as a result of their condition or health problem. In **1985**, did you have any extra expenses for your drugs, medical services, education, transportation, accommodation, special aids or clothing, personal services, etc., for which you were NOT completely reimbursed by any insurance or government program?

Yes 1○ No 2○ → Go to I3

I2 For each of the following items, please give your best estimate of these extra OUT-OF-POCKET expenses due to your condition, for the year **1985**.

		Amount
Prescription and non-prescription drugs ...	None 1○ or	$ ____ 00
Purchase and maintenance of special clothing, aids, medical supplies and equipment for home, school, work, travel, etc. ...	None 2○ or	$ ____ .00
Health and medical services not covered by any insurance plan, for example additional hospital or physician fees ...	None 3○ or	$ ____ 00
Out-of-pocket expenses for modifications to your residence because of your condition ...	None 4○ or	$ ____ 00
Transportation, for example, travel to and from treatment, therapy or other medical or rehabilitation services; or extra expenses due to the need for more costly transportation ...	None 5○ or	$ ____ 00
Personal services, for example, attendant, home care, housekeeping, yard and home maintenance services ...	None 6○ or	$ ____ 00
Other (specify) _____	None 7○ or	$ ____ 00

I3 Which number on the "Q" card refers to your income from all sources before taxes during the year **1985**? Please include income from wages, salaries, self-employment, tips, pensions, investments, unemployment insurance and any income which you receive because of your condition or health problem?

INTERVIEWER: Show "Q" Card. Enter appropriate number

[ ] or Don't know 98○

R 99○

I4 Because of your condition or health problem, did you receive any benefits or pension in **1985**?

Yes 1○ → Go to I5 No 2○ → **END OF INTERVIEW** Complete Front Cover

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16 Which number on the "Q" card refers to the total income you received from these sources?

INTERVIEWER: Show "Q" Card. Enter appropriate number.

[ ]

or

Don't know 98○

R 99○

→ **END OF INTERVIEW** Complete Front Cover

17 Did this include any one-time, lump-sum payment?

Yes 3○

No 4○ → Go to 19

R 5○ → **END OF INTERVIEW** Complete Front Cover

18 What was the amount you received?

$ [ ] 00

or

Don't know 6○

→ Go to 19

R 7○ → **END OF INTERVIEW** Complete Front Cover

15 From which of the following sources did you receive these benefits or this pension?

INTERVIEWER: Read list. Mark all that apply.

		19 For each of the income sources which you mentioned, give your best estimate of the amount you received in 1985
Disability pension from Canada Pension Plan	01○	$ [ ] 00
Disability pension from Quebec Pension Plan	02○	$ [ ] 00
Worker's Compensation	03○	$ [ ] 00
Unemployment Insurance sickness benefits	04○	$ [ ] 00
Provincial auto insurance	05○	$ [ ] 00
Private disability insurance plan	06○	$ [ ] 00
Social assistance/welfare	07○	$ [ ] 00
Veteran's Disability Pension	08○	$ [ ] 00
War Veteran's Allowance	09○	$ [ ] 00
Veteran's pension from another country	10○	$ [ ] 00
Other sources such as federal or provincial financial assistance to the disabled or pensions not previously listed from other countries	11○	$ [ ] 00

END OF INTERVIEW Complete Front Cover